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PAINESVILLE NURSERIES



THE STORRS AND



FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL
TREES
SHRUBS
ROSES
SEEDS AND
BULBS

HARRISON CO.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO

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Suitable Distances for Planting

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|------|
| Apples, Standard..... | 30 to 40 feet | Grapes..... | 8 to 10 | feet |
| “ Dwarf..... | 8 to 10 | “ | “ | “ |
| Pears, Standard..... | 18 to 20 | “ | “ | “ |
| “ Dwarf..... | 10 | “ | “ | “ |
| Peaches..... | 16 to 18 | “ | “ | “ |
| Nectarines and Apricots | 16 to 18 | “ | “ | “ |
| Cherries, Sweet..... | 18 to 20 | “ | “ | “ |
| “ Sour..... | 15 to 18 | “ | “ | “ |
| Plums..... | 16 to 20 | “ | “ | “ |
| Quinces..... | 10 to 12 | “ | “ | “ |

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----|
| 2 feet each way..... | 10,890 | 15 feet each way..... | 194 |
| 3 “ “ “..... | 4,840 | 18 “ “ “..... | 135 |
| 4 “ “ “..... | 2,723 | 20 “ “ “..... | 110 |
| 5 “ “ “..... | 1,742 | 25 “ “ “..... | 70 |
| 6 “ “ “..... | 1,210 | 30 “ “ “..... | 48 |
| 8 “ “ “..... | 680 | 33 “ “ “..... | 40 |
| 10 “ “ “..... | 430 | 40 “ “ “..... | 28 |
| 12 “ “ “..... | 302 | | |

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, in strawberries planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet, each hill will occupy $4\frac{1}{2}$ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS

While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

The Painesville Nurseries

THEIR UNRIVALED LOCATION, SUPERIOR
STOCK, METHODS AND BUSINESS RULES



THE almost phenomenal increase in the number of people who are planting Nursery Stock of all kinds, including Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery of all kinds, Herbaceous Perennials and everything else for the adornment of the grounds surrounding their homes, has resulted in a wonderful enlargement of the Nursery business. It has taxed the resources of all plant-growing establishments to keep up with the demand.

Nor is this increase confined to those in rural sections or to the owners of large grounds or estates; but it is equally strong amongst dwellers in the cities, and no matter how small the home, if it have but a few square feet of ground, it is adorned with some of the many beautiful things sent out by Nurseries such as ours.

Our business has naturally grown with the demands made upon it, and never before in our history of over a half-century have we been so well equipped to supply the very best in every kind of Nursery Stock, whether for the utilitarian purpose of growing fruit, or the purely esthetic one of growing shrubbery or flowers.

The original founder of the Painesville Nurseries was guided by a wonderful instinct in the location of the plant, and the Nurseries, extending for two miles along the shore of Lake Erie, now embrace over a thousand acres of various kinds of soils, which enables us to grow the largest assortment of fruit and ornamental stock, and to plant each kind in environments especially adapted to its best development. Our immense acreage gives plenty of space for the proper development of top and root, and gives opportunity for the cultivation of those fibrous, healthy root-systems which are so necessary to successful transplanting.

We are located on the main lines of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads; have American, National, United States and local electric Express Companies, giving us direct connections and prompt service for all shipments.

Our Superior Facilities

CAREFUL DIGGING, HANDLING AND PACKING are necessary in order to insure success with even the best-grown stock. Quantities of it are ruined every season through ignorance of the best methods, or lack of the proper facilities for handling it. Here our fifty years of experience as nurserymen counts as a great advantage to all who deal with us. All our departments are carefully systematized and under the personal supervision of experienced managers or members of the firm.

OUR CELLARS AND PACKING-HOUSES are the largest and best-equipped in the trade. These enable us to store great quantities of stock, with absolute safety from the cold and the climatic changes of winter, in such a way as to prevent early spring growth and to facilitate handling and shipping to different localities at the right time for planting.

FORTY-FIVE LARGE GREENHOUSES, of the best modern construction, supplemented with several acres under sashes, are devoted to the propagation of such hardy plants, roses, shrubs, vines and fruits as can best be started under glass. Here, too, is grown a full line of tender greenhouse and bedding plants, for which a separate catalogue is issued.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF STOCK GROWN BY ONE FIRM is, therefore, ready to be shipped direct to purchasers from our Nurseries. We can supply almost anything of value that you may desire in the planting line, from seedlings to selected specimens, in large or small quantities.

OUR NURSERIES ARE REGULARLY INSPECTED by the proper authorities, and a certificate of inspection accompanies each shipment sent out by us. We are well supplied with fumigating houses, and can comply with the laws of different states in this respect. We always fumigate stock when requested to do so.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

Direct dealing with customers, as noted elsewhere, is a specialty with us. Thus we are responsible only for stock of our own growing, handled but once, graded to the highest standard, and packed to perfection. When purchasers can visit our Nurseries to personally inspect and select the stock desired, we are glad to welcome them and show them over our grounds. The best time to make such visits is in the growing season.

To Correspondents

OUR SPECIALTY IS DIRECT DEALING WITH CUSTOMERS. We employ no soliciting agents. A large amount of stock is furnished dealers in trees, plants, etc. If they contract to procure of us the entire amount of their sales, we permit them to represent the stock sold as coming from our Nurseries. Many of these men have been handling our stock for years and are doing a perfectly honest, legitimate business. If doubtful as to the reliability of anyone trying to sell you stock, write us, giving his name, before signing any orders. Sometimes dealers take advantage of our reputation in effecting sales, yet procure their stock where it can be picked up the cheapest, and we know nothing of the transaction until their customers write us, complaining of poor packing, stock poor or not true to name, etc.

ORDERS SHOULD ALWAYS BE PLACED EARLY before assortments are broken. It is often impossible to procure varieties wanted if orders are delayed until time for planting. When spring planting is preferred, we will book orders in fall and set stock aside in cellar ready for shipment at any desired date.

In ordering, write the name, number and size of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors. In ordering fruit trees, also state whether standard or dwarf trees are wanted. In filling orders we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety ordered, to substitute another of equal merit, when it can be done, always labeling with correct name, unless customers write "no substitution" in the order.

To insure attention, all correspondence, inquiries, etc., should be written on a separate sheet from order, with name and address on both.

All goods will be delivered at railway or express office free of drayage.

We take receipts for all goods shipped, after which purchasers must look to forwarders for all damage caused by delay or miscarriage.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS ABOUT MARKING AND THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE are of the utmost importance. When full instructions are not given, we use our best judgment, but in doing so assume no responsibility.

MISTAKES. We make them occasionally, and hold ourselves in readiness promptly to rectify them, so far as possible. Stock should be carefully examined and counted upon receipt; if not right, write us at once, good-naturedly if you can, but write anyway, stating exactly what the trouble is. As it is beyond our power to control the seasons or treatment of stock after receipt, we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made.

READ CAREFULLY OUR GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS ON SECOND PAGE OF COVER.

Small trees, vines, etc., can be safely forwarded by mail to any part of the United States.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by remittance for amount of bill or suitable reference.

Remember our firm and nursery names, "The Storrs & Harrison Co.," "Painesville Nurseries." We receive many complaints about goods sold as coming from "Lake Co. Nurseries," "Great Northern Nurseries," etc., Painesville, Ohio. There are no such establishments.

To Dealers

ALL DEALERS are hereby warned against using our catalogue in effecting their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc., as we cannot allow salesmen to use our catalogue or represent their trees as coming from our establishment unless there is a contract existing between us.

Suggestions to Planters

Success depends in a large measure on the treatment given to stock after it is received by the planter. Thousands of well-grown, healthy specimens, delivered in first-class condition, are annually lost through neglect and bad treatment.

Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; as soon as received they should be heeled in, so that mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots. When planting, take out but few at a time. An hour's exposure to hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees. More particularly is this the case with evergreens; when once dried, no amount of soaking can dilate and restore them to their normal condition.

It may be taken as an invariable rule that good fruit cannot be raised upon a soil which is wet or not well drained. It should be rich enough and in sufficient tilth to produce a good crop of corn.

Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. If it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five branches suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side branches back to a bud, 4 or 5 inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader, or central shoot, from 8 to 12 inches long. When there are no

side branches suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top. If the tree is to be trained in dwarf or pyramidal form, the necessary pruning should be done by cutting back the last year's growth in such a way as to give the tree the shape desired.

DO NOT PLANT TOO MANY VARIETIES. To plant only a few kinds known to be desirable in your locality and market will prove a much better paying investment, planting other kinds only for testing.

In properly prepared ground, the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. For trees planted in sod ground the hole should be dug three times the size necessary in well-plowed land. Two persons are required to plant trees properly: while one holds the tree upright, let the other fill rich mellow earth carefully in among the roots, keeping them in position. When the roots are covered, stamp the soil down as solid as the surrounding surface. If the soil is dry or lumpy, something more powerful than the foot may be required for this purpose. Thousands of trees are lost annually by leaving the ground loose after planting, permitting the air to reach the roots. Plant trees, etc., as deep as they stood in the nursery. Dwarf pears should be planted 3 or 4 inches deeper.

Remove all label wire from trees, that it may not cut the branches; keep a record or map of the names and varieties planted. If the trees are tall or much exposed to winds, tie to a stake in such a manner as to prevent chafing. As soon as planted, 5 or 6 inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree; keep the surface moist.

No grass or grain crops should be grown among fruit trees until they have reached bearing size. The ground between the rows can, with advantage to the trees, be cultivated with potatoes, cabbage, melons, etc., or corn, if not planted within 6 feet of the trees.

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out, then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury them entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set trees and plants in the fall; but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has shown its advantages. In the fall, nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for planting is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and heeled in over winter are not equal to trees freshly dug in the spring. If the heeling is properly done, there could be no greater mistake. Young trees, if left standing in the nursery rows, are fuller of sap and much more likely to be injured by frost during the winter. If dug in fall the amount of sap is reduced, the wood appears more fully ripened, and, if treated as described below, they come through bright and uninjured and can be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Such early-planted trees are more likely to live than late-planted ones.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to form an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up to the stems, and see that it is firmly packed. Then, add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continue as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops with evergreen boughs or earth.

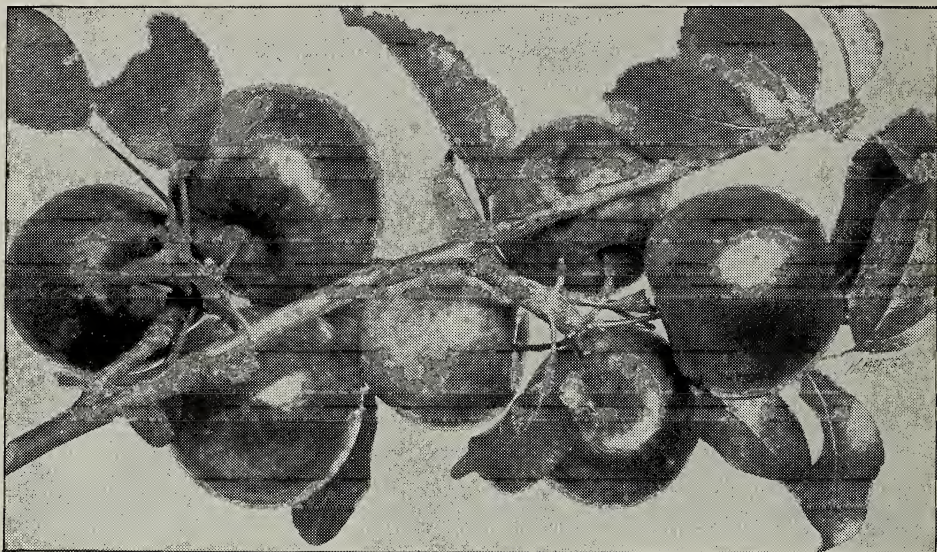
IN ADDITION to this No. 1 Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, etc., we issue the following, which will be mailed free to all applicants:

No. 2. Issued annually about January 1. About 160 pages, describing the leading varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc., with Price-List.

No. 3. Issued in August. Descriptive of Holland and other Bulbs, Winter-blooming Plants, Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, etc., with Price-List.

Spraying

The increase of insects and diseases detrimental to fruits, trees, flowers and plants, makes it almost necessary to properly spray all plantings; and orchardists must spray in order to procure good crops of marketable fruit. The best time to spray, and the best formulas to use, vary so much in different localities that we do not try to give tables and formulas in this catalogue. Bulletins can be obtained of your State Agricultural Experiment Station, that will give full information.



Branch of Stayman's Winesap Apples (see page 8)

Orchard Fruits

THERE is a constantly increasing demand for high-quality fruit of all kinds. Never before in the history of the business has there been given so much attention to the advantages gained by the use of fruit as a daily diet. Physicians and health experts are recommending fruit more and more as a preventive of many of the ills of mankind.

Added to this, there has been a great advance in the knowledge of people generally as to what constitutes *good* fruit. The quality that was considered good enough a generation ago would not be accepted these days. People are more particular, and the successful orchardist is the one who recognizes these conditions; who not only grows his fruit to the very highest standard, but who places his fruit upon the market in such a way that it appeals to the more highly cultivated tastes of the public.

The result of these conditions is that the growing of fruit in this country has been constantly increasing year by year. With the improved methods of shipment, it has become one of the most profitable industries to those who, by exercising judicious care, in the selection of varieties and giving the proper attention to cultivation, are able to produce the best results.

Not all fruits will grow in all localities. We have made an exhaustive study of the question of fruit-growing, and shall be happy to give our patrons the benefit of our research and experience. Naturally, authorities on the subject will be consulted by painstaking orchardists, and the advice we offer in these pages is merely suggestive. Our stocks of all the various fruit trees and plants are in fine condition, well-rooted, vigorous and free from disease, grown by the most improved modern methods. A copy of Certificate of Inspection accompanies each order. The dates of ripening given to fruits are for average seasons in northern Ohio.

APPLES

WITH the proper selection of varieties, and intelligent cultivation, there is no reason why the orchardist who makes a specialty of Apples should not have a business yielding him larger returns for the money and labor invested than almost any other industry. The study of his market, and placing his product upon it in the most attractive way, will yield most satisfactory large returns.

There are certain standard Apples for which there is a constant demand. Among these are Baldwin, Boiken, Delicious, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, McIntosh Red, Stayman's Winesap and York Imperial. No mistake can be made in planting any of these varieties, and for fillers in the orchard, to grow until crowded for room, we would recommend Yellow Transparent for early market, Duchess of Oldenburg and Wealthy for medium, and Wagener and McIntosh Red for late.

APPLES, continued

Where Apples are grown solely for home use, the varieties in our list will be found most suitable, and a selection may easily be made whereby the home may be supplied with this most necessary fruit all the year round. For the home-orchard or the garden we have a choice assortment of dwarf trees as noted on page 9.

Varieties marked with a star (*) are the Russian or hardier sorts.

Summer Apples

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; pale yellow; white fleshed, tender and subacid. Ripens in July, but may be used for cooking earlier. Tree erect, moderate in growth; quite productive. Splendid for the home-orchard.

GOLDEN SWEET. Of fine size, color and quality; one of the very best sweet Apples. Forms a vigorous, spreading, fruitful tree. August.

RED ASTRACHAN.* Large, roundish; deep crimson, with a thick bloom; juicy, tender, somewhat tart. Valued as one of the most beautiful early market and dessert Apples. Tree extra hardy and vigorous. August.

SWEET BOUGH. Large; light yellow; tender; sweet and excellent for baking. Of compact, moderate growth, producing large crops annually. Profitable early market sort. August.

TETOSKY.* Of medium size, richly striped with red and yellow; juicy, pleasantly acid. Hardy and productive. July and August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.* A particularly desirable and beautiful sort that usually bears the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruits of medium size, round-ovate; pale waxen yellow when fully ripe; pleasantly acid, tender and good, ripening in July and August. Free-growing and fruitful. Eagerly sought for in early markets.

Autumn Apples

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY. Of good size, brilliant coloring and fair quality, this Apple is greatly valued for table and market. Tree robust and productive. September and October.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.* This best known of the Russian Apples is also the handsomest and most generally valuable, succeeding in the Northwest, and yielding well in all sections. The fruits are large, rounded, striped with red and yellow; tender, juicy, of best quality for cooking and esteemed by many for dessert. The tree bears young and abundantly; very hardy. Aug. and Sept.

FALL PIPPIN. Large and, when fully ripe, a beautiful yellow. Flesh is tender, rich and of good quality; especially good for culinary purposes. Tree is hardy and long-lived, growing to great size. September to December.

GRAVENSTEIN. Skin is striped with red; flesh is tender, juicy, rich and subacid; tree is hardy, comes into bearing early, and is a sure cropper. September to November.

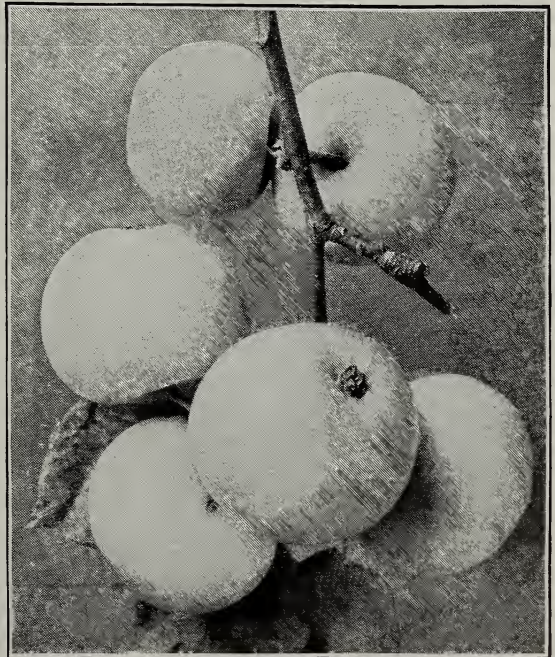
MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good medium-early market sort. September and October.

MUNSON'S SWEET. Large, finely colored and flavored. Free growing and productive. October and November.

RAMBO. A handsome red-and-yellow Apple of medium size and good flavor; widely cultivated and everywhere esteemed. The tree is strong-growing and a heavy bearer. Fine market sort. October to December.

RED BEITIGHEIMER. Roundish conical; creamy yellow, deeply flushed with crimson; has pleasantly acid, firm, white flesh. Free-growing and fruitful. September.

WESTERN BEAUTY (Summer Rambo). Large to very large; pale yellow, brightly splashed with red; the light yellow flesh is tender, juicy and melting. October and November.



Yellow Transparent Apples

Winter Apples

ARKANSAS BLACK. A remarkably large and handsome crimson-black Apple; perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white. The flesh is yellow, juicy and delicious, keeping late. December to April.

BALDWIN. A great market Apple; very productive of fair, handsome fruit. Large, rounded; deep red, with crisp, juicy flesh. An old standby Apple which is in constant demand by the very best trade, and always brings top prices. December to March.

BANANA. Large; clear, pale yellow, with pinkish red blush; flesh is tender, sweet and exceedingly aromatic. Excellent for dessert, but not so good for cooking. Tree is a good grower, bears early and fairly heavy crops. November to February.

BAXTER. Fruit large to very large, roundish, somewhat flattened at the base; skin is pale yellow, largely mottled and striped with bright red; flesh stained with red, firm, tender, moderately juicy and aromatic. Tree is productive and very vigorous, growing to large size. November to January.

BELLE DE BOSKOOP.* Fruit of good size, beautifully colored with shaded reds on a creamy ground; crisp-fleshed, tender, juicy and high-flavored. Tree robust, bearing young and abundantly. January to March.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.). More money has been made growing this Apple than from any other sort, as the trees bear when quite young, the crops are always full and regular, and the fruit is of large size and handsome. But it is of rather poor quality, and we do not recommend it to those desiring to grow really good Apples. In color it is brilliant yellow, beautifully striped and splashed with red. January to April.

BOIKEN.* A very desirable variety for the large commercial orchard. The fruit is medium to large, yellow, with red cheek; particularly fine in the spring; especially valuable for cooking; keeps until April or May. Tree is extremely hardy, with thick, heavy foliage; a heavy and annual bearer. Especially fine for late market.

DELICIOUS. A relatively new Apple from the West, where it is largely planted in the large commercial orchards of Oregon and Washington. The fruit is large, of a brilliant, dark red, with fine-grained, juicy, crisp and melting flesh, which has a delightful perfume. The tree is very hardy and vigorous, bearing heavy crops every year. A most desirable market Apple and always commands the highest prices when packed for fancy trade.

DOMINIE (Winter Rambo). Large, flattened; greenish yellow, brightly striped with red; tender and good. Tree vigorous, bearing profusely. November to April.

FALLAWATER (Tulpehocken). Large and handsome, with smooth skin of a yellowish green, with dull red cheek; flesh is greenish white, fine-grained, tender, crisp and juicy and of extra-fine flavor. An excellent market Apple. Tree grows fast, and bears young and heavily. November to March.

FAMEUSE* (Snow Apple). One of our finest dessert fruits. Of medium size, smooth, regular, deep crimson, with snowy white, tender, melting flesh of delightful flavor. Extra-fine market Apple. The tree is vigorous and hardy, succeeding especially well in the North. November to January.

GANO.* An improved Ben Davis, and a much handsomer fruit of deep, dark red; crisp, juicy, fine flavor. Always finds a ready sale in market. December to March.



Banana Apple



Boiken Apple (see page 6)

WINTER APPLES, continued

GIDEON.* Medium to large; golden yellow, with bright blush; fine-grained flesh, juicy, subacid. Very hardy; bears early and profusely. November to January.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Of medium size, round-ovate; clear golden russet, with slight blush; tender, crisp, juicy and high-flavored. Tree robust and hardy; bearing large crops. The standard for very late markets. November to April.

GREENVILLE.* A seedling of the fine old Maiden's Blush, with all its good points emphasized, but with somewhat larger, more finely colored fruits that keep much later. They have been kept in an ordinary cellar until June. One of the most attractive Apples for fancy trade when properly grown. December to April.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.* A medium to large Apple of beautiful golden color, and of the very highest quality. The hardy, vigorous tree produces large crops. Largely planted in the South and Southwest. A splendid market sort, and always eagerly sought for; January to April.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH. Large, handsome, yellow, overlaid with red; tender flesh, with distinct, delightful flavor. Strong grower and heavy bearer. November to January.

JONATHAN. Of medium size; pale yellow, heavily flushed with red; rich and juicy. Tree of slender, spreading growth, but quite fruitful. A particularly valuable market Apple. November to March.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.

A superb red Apple of extraordinary size and fair quality; the flesh is slightly coarse, but tender and vinous. An abundant, annual bearer. November to March.

McINTOSH RED.* Much like Fameuse in appearance and in the quality of its white and tender flesh. Skin is of a beautiful rich crimson. November to February.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A very large and showy dark red Apple from Arkansas, where it is largely planted as superior to the Winesap. The trees are of strong growth, hardy and bear profusely. November to April.

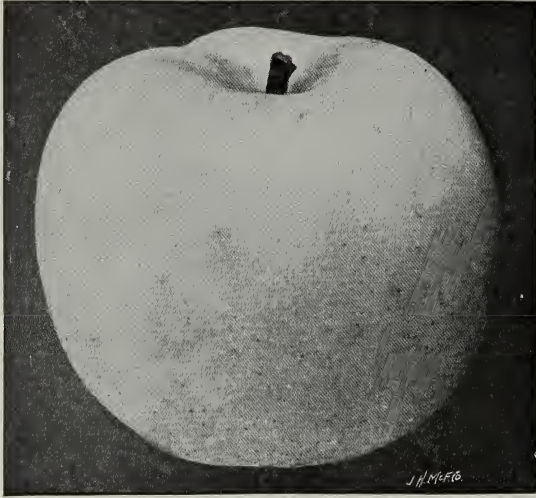
NORTHERN SPY. Large; striped, crimson next the sun; juicy, rich and aromatic, retaining these qualities until late spring or summer. The tree grows fast, bears well, blooms later than other sorts. Prune for an open head. January to June.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING.* Like Grimes' Golden in shape and color; of good flavor; keeps long. Tree hardy and vigorous; an annual, abundant-bearing sort. January to June.

ONTARIO.* A large and beautifully colored Apple of delightful flavor. Creamy yellow, overlaid with deep, rich red; flesh tender, vinous, slightly aromatic, refreshing. January to April.



Delicious Apple (see page 6)



Grimes' Golden Apple (see page 7)

WINTER APPLES, continued

OPALESCENT. One peculiarity of this Apple is the wonderfully high polish the skin takes on with slight friction, and it reflects surrounding objects like a globular mirror. Large to very large; light in color, shading to a very dark crimson; flesh yellowish, slightly tinged red; juicy and extra good, with exquisite taste and aroma. Fine for fancy trade.

PARADISE WINTER SWEET. Large; creamy yellow, with rosy cheek; sweet and good. Productive and extremely satisfactory for either home or market. December to March.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. The well-known large, greenish yellow Apple, so much in demand for dessert and cooking. The tree bears regularly and profusely. An autumn Apple in the South, but keeps through winter in the North.

ROME BEAUTY. Large and handsome, yellow, with crimson cheek, and tender, juicy, yellow flesh. Bears heavy annual crops. One of the best market Apples. November to February.

STARK. Large, roundish; golden green, with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild, subacid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and in abundant, regular crops. One of our best Apples. January to May.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. One of the finest Apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, conical; mostly covered with red on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp and high-flavored. November to April, but keeps well to May. Always in demand in market. When properly grown, one of the finest Apples for fancy trade.

SUTTON BEAUTY.* A leading market Apple in Massachusetts, where it originated, in western New York, and in some other sections. Medium to large, roundish, waxen yellow, with brilliant blush of red; tender, juicy, subacid, of good flavor and good-keeping quality. The tree grows and produces freely. One of the most profitable Apples that can be grown for fancy trade. November to April.

TOLMAN SWEET. Of medium size, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and sweet. The most valuable Apple for baking, and fine for all other culinary purposes. November to April.

TWENTY-OUNCE (Cayuga Red Streak). So extremely large and handsome that it is always a good sort for market; the flesh is coarse, but has a pleasant, sprightly flavor. October to January.

WAGENER. A fine, deep red Apple of medium to large size; firm flesh, subacid and well-flavored. The tree bears young and yields good annual crops that keep from December to May. A good Apple to depend upon for a steady income from the orchard.

WEALTHY.* Few varieties that are at once so hardy and so productive yield fruit of such good quality,—white-fleshed, juicy and vinous. It is a handsome fruit of medium size, smooth, round and deep red. Its handsome appearance and fine quality insure it ready sale in market. October to January.

WINESAP. The well-known deep red market Apple of the West and Southwest. Of medium size and fair to medium quality. Productive; keeps from December to March.



Wealthy Apple

WINTER APPLES, continued

WOLF RIVER.* Large; greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, half-tender, spicy, subacid. January and February.

YORK IMPERIAL. The Pennsylvania market and shipping Apple, long esteemed for its productiveness and good quality of its fruit, which is quite distinct and attractive in appearance, of medium size, smooth, clear waxen yellow, flushed with carmine; the flesh is yellow, firm, of delightful flavor. December to February.

Crab Apples

For preserving, jellies and ornament. Many of the newer sorts are delightful table fruits; all are unequaled for cider or vinegar. The trees are noted for their hardiness and vigor and usually bear the second season after planting.

HYSLOP. Large, deep red fruits that hang thickly in clusters, making the tree very showy in autumn.

MARTHA. A perfect pyramid of bright color in fall, when laden with its glossy yellow and crimson fruits, which are mildly tart and good for dessert or cooking.



Hyslop Crab Apples

TRANSCENDENT. The fruits are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, bright yellow, striped with red; excellent for culinary use. Immensely productive.

WHITNEY. Smooth and glossy green, heavily splashed with carmine; firm fleshed, juicy; a very fair dessert fruit. Tree hardy, vigorous and heavy bearer. August.

YELLOW SIBERIAN (Golden Beauty). Of medium or large size; golden amber with red blush in the sun.

Dwarf Apples

Dwarf trees on Paradise stock can be furnished in the following list of varieties covering the season. They may be planted 5 or 6 feet apart, and will develop into beautiful little bushes, or may be trained as espaliers. In small village gardens many more of the Dwarf Apples should be planted, as they take up little room, bear early, usually the second or third year after planting, and abundant crops thereafter.

Descriptions of varieties will be found on preceding pages.

BALDWIN

BANANA

BISMARCK

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG

GRIMES' GOLDEN

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY

MAIDEN'S BLUSH

NORTHERN SPY

RAMBO

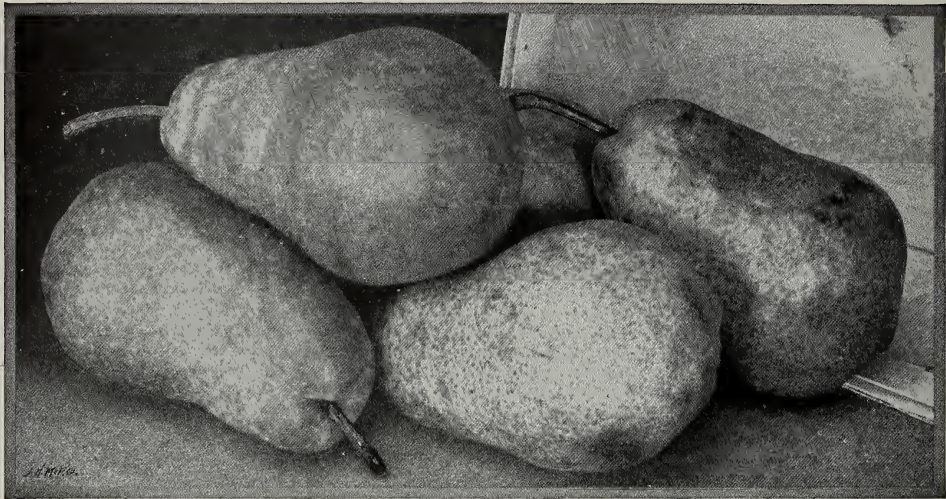
RED ASTRACHAN

WEALTHY

YELLOW TRANSPARENT



Good healthy trees insure profitable crops



Bartlett Pears

PEARS

FOR years we have made Pear trees one of our leaders, and take much pride in our blocks of them. The soil of our nurseries is particularly adapted to their culture, and we have made a special study of the methods of propagation, pruning, growing, etc. No better trees of either standard or dwarf Pears can be sent out from any nursery than the thousands we ship annually. We believe that few are so good.

The Pear tree will grow on almost any good soil, but thrives best in a rather heavy clay or loam. Standards are best for permanent orchards, dwarfs for fruit-gardens or small lots. Dwarfs must be planted deep enough to cover the junction of Pear and quince 2 to 3 inches, and should have about half of the previous season's growth cut off each spring. Their side branches should not be removed higher than a foot from the ground. Given rich, well-tilled soil and pyramidal training, they are very productive and usually begin to bear the second season after planting. *Our dwarf trees are budded on the best French quince stocks.*

TWO VERY IMPORTANT POINTS in Pear culture are often neglected: the proper thinning and the gathering of the fruit. When the trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, or it will be poor and the trees injured. Summer Pears should be gathered about ten days before they are ripe; autumn Pears at least a fortnight; winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall. If, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem separates readily from the twig, it is ripe for gathering. Winter Pears may be stored in any dry cellar and kept until early summer; other varieties may be ripened on shelves in any cool, airy place. To descriptions of varieties we have appended the letters D and S, to indicate favorable growth as Dwarfs or Standards.

Summer Pears

BARTLETT. Large; coloring when fully ripe to waxen yellow, with red blush; juicy, melting, high-flavored. The one Pear familiar to everybody and noted for its exquisite flavor. By it all other Pears are judged. The tree bears early and abundantly. May be grown either as dwarf or standard. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. A superb, large, long, yellow Pear, richly flushed with russet-red next the sun; juicy and delightful; ripens before Bartlett. Pick the fruit of this variety at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree. August. D. and S.

DOYENNE D'ETE. Small, yellow, shaded with red; melting, sweet, delicious. The tree is robust and healthy, and bears large, annual crops. Early August. S.

EARLY HARVEST. Of good size and color; quality fair. Remarkably productive in the South, where it is the best early market variety, and always brings good prices. July and August. S.

KOONCE. Of medium size; yellow, with carmine cheek; sweet and high-flavored. The vigorous tree resists blight, and has frequently borne heavy crops when the fruit of other Pears was destroyed by frost. Highly recommended. July and August. D. and S.

SUMMER PEARS, continued

TYSON. Medium in size; yellow, with russet shadings; melting, sweet, rich and aromatic. August. D. and S.

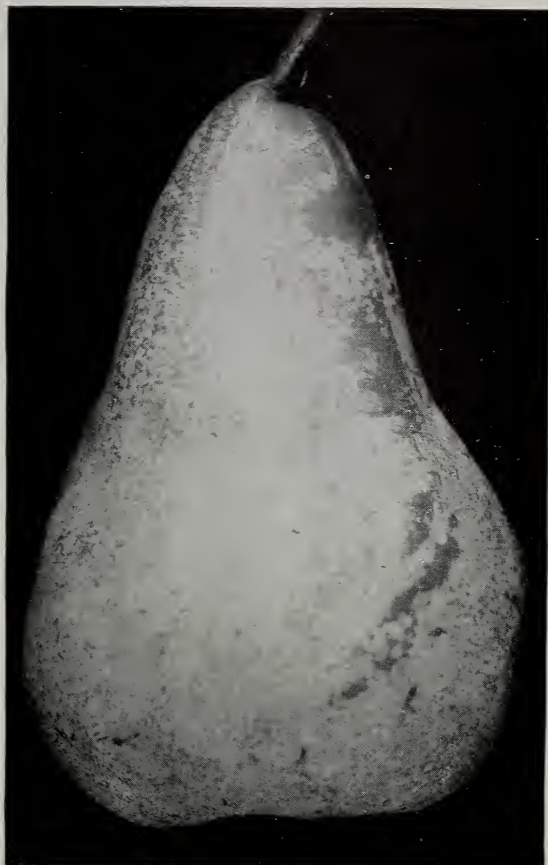
WILDER. One of the very earliest Pears, attractively colored and of excellent quality; always finds a ready sale in market and is largely grown by commercial orchardists. Of medium to small size, irregularly bell-shaped but with smooth surface; pale yellow, with shadings of russet-red; flesh melting and delightful, with small core. The tree bears good crops early and annually. Early August. D. and S.

Autumn Pears

BEURRE D'ANJOU. A large, greenish Pear, shaded with russet-crimson; the flesh is high-flavored, rich and vinous; the tree very productive, either as dwarf or standard. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety. October to January. D. and S.

CLAIRGEAU. The fine size and exceeding beauty of this Pear render it most valuable for market. The smooth yellow skin is shaded with orange and scarlet; the flesh is yellow, and somewhat granular. The tree bears early and abundantly. Oct. and Nov. S.

*Duchesse
d'Angouleme
Pear*

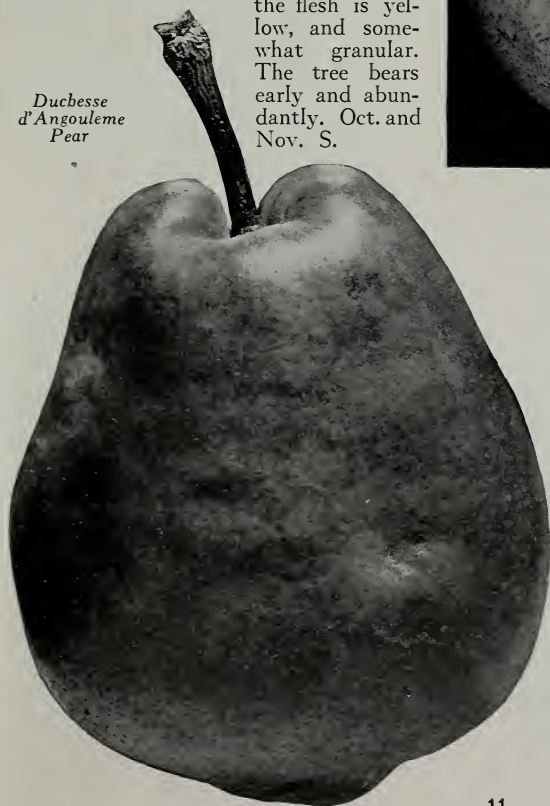


Rossney Pear (see page 12)

COLUMBIA. A Bartlett-Seckel seedling, combining valuable qualities of each. Of good size, handsome, high-colored and rich-flavored, aromatic and luscious. Most desirable in every way. The hardy, vigorous tree produces well. September and October. D. and S.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Among the largest of all our really good Pears. Greenish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh white, juicy, rich-flavored. It succeeds well as a standard, but grown as a dwarf is the most profitable and luscious of all market varieties, and it always brings the best prices. We recommend it also for the home garden. October and November. D. and S.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. This fine old Pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality. Sept. and Oct. D. and S.



AUTUMN PEARS, continued

GARBER. One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier and larger than Kieffer. The tree is hardy, bears young and in heavy crops. Valuable as a market variety. September and October. S.

HOWELL. A choice Pear of fine size and bright color, excelling also in the quality and flavor of its rich, aromatic flesh. The tree makes a vigorous growth and bears young. September and October. D. and S.



Seckel Pear

KIEFFER. This has become a profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities; its extraordinary size and beauty also make it very salable. While not of the best quality, it is one of the favorite sorts for

canning or preserving, and the early-bearing, heavy-cropping trees render it obtainable in large quantity for market. October and November. D. and S.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY. First-rate in quality, size and beauty; pale yellow, with red cheek. Flesh tender and luscious. Very productive; one of the best dwarf sorts. September and October. D. and S.

ROSSNEY. This Pear combines excellent flesh and flavor, large size, bright color and smooth, regular form with very superior shipping qualities. Two-year grafts have given us remarkably fine specimens of its fruit, which ripens about two weeks later than Bartlett and averages larger. The tree is vigorous, hardy in wood and in fruit buds, and a great bearer. September. D. and S.

SECKEL. A beautiful and delicious little Pear that is the standard of excellence in its class. One of the richest and highest-flavored Pears known, always in demand for desserts and luncheons, and better known than any Pear of its class. The tree makes a somewhat slow but stout and erect growth. September and October. D. and S.

SHELDON. A large, round, russet-and-red Pear of the very first quality. Handsome in appearance and of extra-fine flavor, rich sweet and delicious. The tree is hardy, free-growing, fruitful. October. S.

VERMONT BEAUTY. Of medium size, roundish; yellow, heavily shaded with carmine; flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong, healthy growth and bears good crops. October. D. and S.

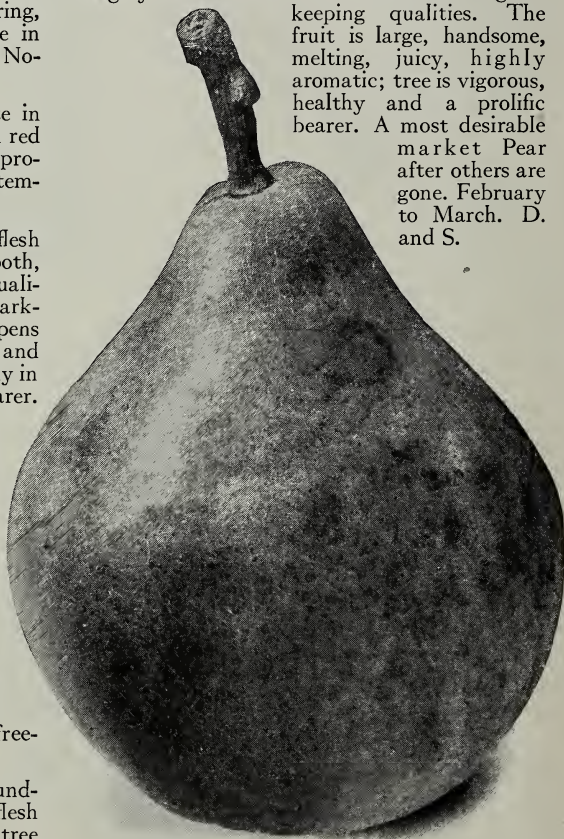
WORDEN SECKEL. A worthy seedling of the famous old Seckel, quite as sweet and luscious with the same rare flavor and aroma. Is superior to the Seckel in size, beauty and keeping qualities. The fruits are beautifully smooth and regular, golden yellow with russet-red cheek, and sometimes keep from October until Christmas. The tree makes a more rapid and upright growth than Seckel and excels it in productiveness. D. and S.

Winter Pears

EASTER. Large, roundish oval; yellow with dull red cheek; quality excellent. One of the best winter Pears. Succeeds best on the quince. December to February. D. and S.

LAWRENCE. Medium to large; golden yellow, with melting, aromatic flesh. Unsurpassed as an early winter Pear. The tree is hardy, healthy and productive, bearing large crops annually. Profitable market sort. Nov. and Dec. D. and S.

PRESIDENT DROUARD. A French variety, highly commended for its rich flavor and great keeping qualities. The fruit is large, handsome, melting, juicy, highly aromatic; tree is vigorous, healthy and a prolific bearer. A most desirable market Pear after others are gone. February to March. D. and S.



Lawrence Pear



Belle of Georgia Peaches (see page 14)

PEACHES

IN THE great Peach belts of Ohio and Michigan, hundreds of acres of trees shipped from Painesville Nurseries have been in bearing for years. For a generation large planters of that region have depended on us entirely for their stock. Fine orchards of bearing trees in other fruit-belts of the country bear the same convincing evidence as to purity and superiority of the trees we ship.

OUR SOIL AND CLIMATE are both admirably adapted to the production of stocky, well-rooted Peach trees. Our stocks are seedlings grown from Tennessee native pits; these, budded from young, thrifty, bearing wood, insure perfectly healthy, fruitful and vigorous trees. Our annual budding of the Peach ranges from 600,000 to 1,000,000 trees. These are grown on the shores of Lake Erie, two miles from any old trees that might communicate insect or fungous pests.

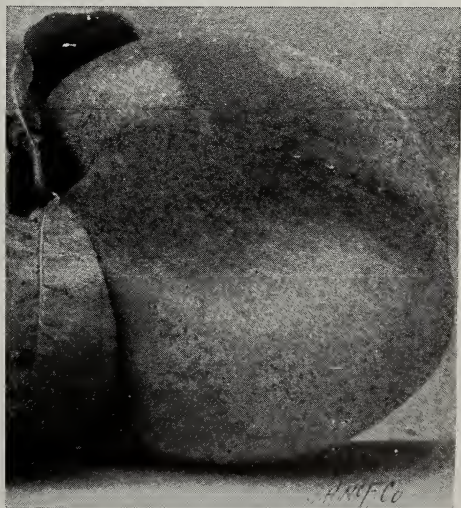
THINNING THE CROP. When Peach trees set a heavy crop, thinning the fruit, after through dropping in the spring, will yield a larger return on the investment, beside leaving the tree in better condition for future crops. Such sorts as Admiral Dewey, Triumph, Crosby, Gold Drop, Hill's Chili and Mayflower, usually require thinning the fruit to produce good, marketable-size Peaches.

Clingstone varieties are marked with a star (*).

ADMIRAL DEWEY. A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. One of the best early yellow freestones. July.

ALEXANDER.* Medium to large, pale green, heavily flushed with deep red; white-fleshed, tender and juicy. One of the largest and best extra-early varieties. Mid-July.

BANNER. A handsome large Peach, deep yellow with crimson cheek; the flesh is yellow and of superfine quality, rich and firm. Has no superior in shipping and keeping qualities. The tree is strong and vigorous in growth, exceedingly hardy in wood and buds, bears young and is very productive. A most profitable late market variety. Last of September.



Banner Peach



Engle's Mammoth Peach

PEACHES, continued

BEER'S SMOCK. A large, yellow-fleshed Peach, similar to Smock Free, but superior to it. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most profitable market sorts. Late September and October.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. August.

CARMAN. A superb Peach of the Elberta type; a leader for general market and long-distance shipping. Quite large; creamy yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, protecting the tender, spicy, juicy white flesh, which distances in quality that of nearly all other Peaches. The tree is very hardy in bud, grows and produces well, ripening its profuse crops in August.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh very firm, ripening five days earlier than Smock. Makes a strong, profuse-cropping tree. September.

CHAMPION. Unusually large, some specimens measuring 10 inches in circumference. A sweet, rich, juicy freestone, beautifully colored with creamy white and crimson; hardy, productive, profitable. A good shipper. August.

CHINESE CLING.* A large, creamy white Peach, finely shaded and marbled with red; the white flesh is red at the stone, very juicy, rich and vinous. First of August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. A magnificent, large, yellow Peach noted for size, good quality and wonderful productiveness. Late August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Similar to Crawford's Early, but about a month later in ripening. The fruit is of the largest size. Late September.

CROSBY. Of medium size and peculiar, roundish, flattened shape; bright yellow, splashed with carmine; flesh yellow, of good flavor. Tree hardy and immensely productive. One of the best known of Peaches and a decided favorite in some localities. September.

ELBERTA. A leading market variety that thrives and produces well in all Peach-growing sections. The fruit is large; handsome bright yellow, overspread with crimson; juicy, good and so firm as to ship well. Can be gathered while still hard and will ripen up without rotting. The great canning Peach. August and September.

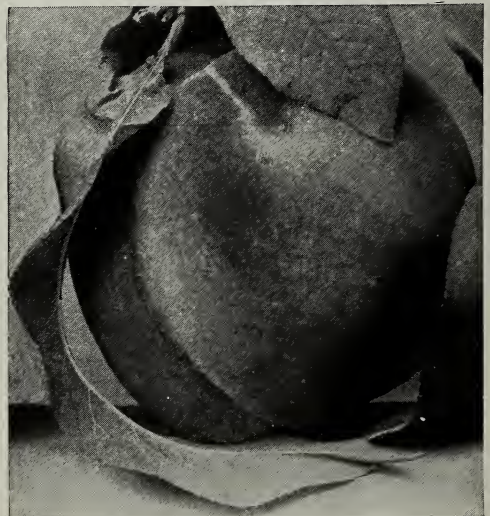
ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. A very fine, large, market sort, resembling Late Crawford, but more productive. Very profitable wherever grown. September.

FOSTER. Large; deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, with pleasant acidity. Earlier than Crawford's Early. Late August.

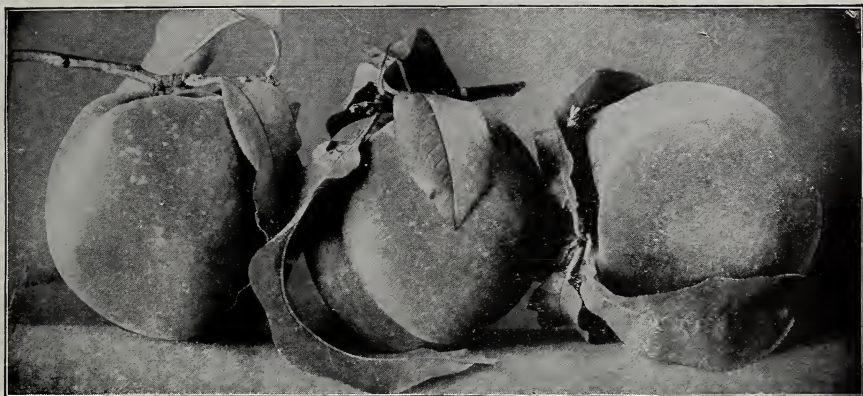
FITZGERALD. A particularly hardy variety, originating in Canada, where it succeeds most admirably. Particularly adapted to a cold climate. Young trees begin to bear the second year from planting. Fruit is large; bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow and of best flavor. Last of August.

GLOBE. Large, round; golden yellow; firm, sweet and delicious. One of the most productive in some sections. Sept. and Oct.

GOLD DROP. The almost translucent gold-colored flesh of this Peach renders it exceedingly attractive in market, where it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy, bears early and profitably. Late September.



Lemon Free Peach (see page 15)



Niagara Peaches

PEACHES, continued

GREENSBORO.* One of the largest and most beautifully colored of all early sorts. Earlier than Alexander, and twice its size. The flesh is white, juicy, of delicious quality for so early a Peach. July.

HEATH CLING.* Very large; creamy white, with faint blush; of first-rate quality, long keeping; valuable for preserving and canning. October.

HILL'S CHILI. Of medium size, oval; yellow, shaded red. Of medium quality, but esteemed for market in some localities for hardiness and productiveness of tree. September.

KALAMAZOO. Large; golden yellow, with crimson cheek. The thick, yellow flesh is of delightful flavor; the pit small. The tree is strong-growing, hardy and productive. Sept.

LEMON CLING.* A large, lemon-shaped and lemon-colored fruit, brightened with a dark red cheek; hardy, productive. Mid-September.

LEMON FREE. An exceedingly large and fine freestone of lemon shape and color. Sometimes it measures over 12 inches around the center, and has thick, juicy flesh of excellent quality. Immensely productive. One of the most valuable sorts for home and market use. Especially valuable for preserving and canning. Late September.

LEWIS. The earliest white-fleshed freestone; attractively colored; a good shipper. Of vigorous growth, hardy, immensely productive. Aug.

MARSHALL'S LATE. Very large; deep yellow; ripens heavy crops of fine fruit between crops of Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. Early October.

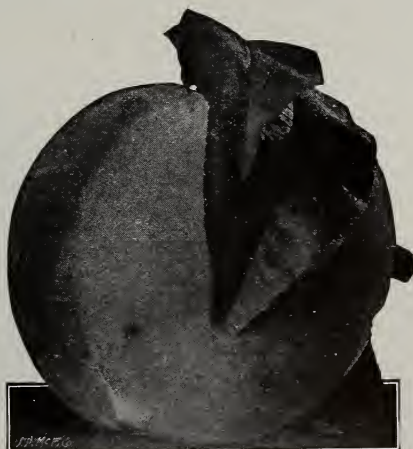
MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. Largely planted as the most valuable succession for Elberta. Large in size; golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh thick, firm, fine. Its good shipping qualities make it an exceedingly valuable variety for market. September.

MAYFLOWER.* A most beautiful Peach, bright red all over and of good size. Extremely early, coming into bearing even before Sneed. Tree is a strong thrifty grower and is inclined to overbear. Young fruit must be thinned for best results. A splendid shipper and most valuable market Peach.

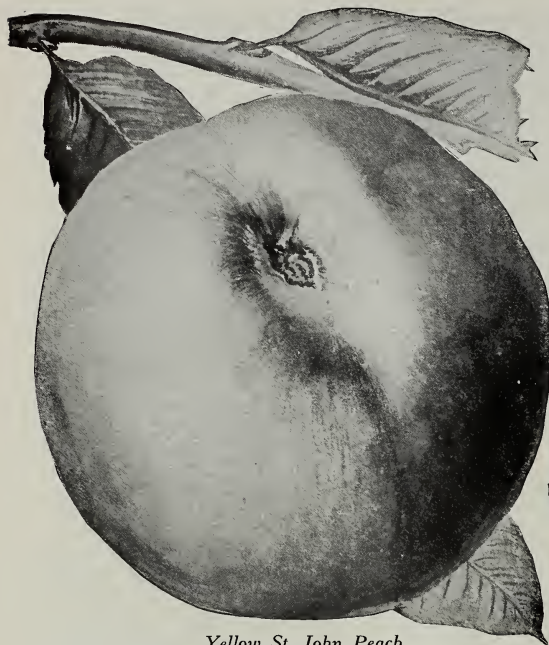
MOUNTAIN ROSE. Above medium size, and exceedingly attractive because of its clear white-and-red skin; the white, juicy flesh is rich and delightful. Best market Peach of its season, and one of the best early freestones. Tree thrifty and fruitful. An old standby. Early August.

NIAGARA. A New York variety ripening just after Elberta. The fruit is uniformly large, beautiful and luscious. An excellent shipper. Tree is very hardy and resistant to diseases, bearing annually very heavy crops. Most valuable market Peach.

OLDMIXON CLING.* Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; has rich, high-flavored flesh. Late September.



Prolific Peach (see page 16)



Yellow St. John Peach

PEACHES, continued

OLDMIXON FREE. A large, handsome freestone, with tender, white flesh. Early September.

PROLIFIC. A choice, large, yellow Peach, valuable for succession to Early Crawford; fine for shipping; beautiful and of good quality. Of strong, thrifty growth, hardy and productive. September.

REEVES' FAVORITE. Large, round, red-cheeked; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with vinous flavor; a good, hardy variety. Sept.

SALWAY. Large, roundish; creamy yellow with crimson cheek; the deep yellow, juicy flesh is melting, rich and sweet. One of the best late Peaches where it will ripen. October.

SMOCK CLING.* Large, oblong; yellow and red; juicy, subacid. September.

SMOCK FREE. So enormously productive as to be classed among the very best market sorts. A fine, large, yellow Peach. Late September.

SNEED.* Extremely early, ripening eight or ten days before Alexander, and very profitable on this account. Of medium size; creamy white, with a pretty blush, and of good flavor. Always brings good prices in market. Productive. July.

STEARNS. This comparatively new Peach is proving to be one of the best both for home use and market. The fruit is deep yellow with a brilliant red cheek; flesh yellow, of superb quality. The tree is a strong, upright grower, hardy both in wood and bud. September.

STEPHENS' RARERIEPE. A large, oblong, white-fleshed freestone, valuable for the beauty and high quality of its fruit, as well as for its early and heavy-bearing tree. Ripens with the last of the late Crawfords, and is in season about three weeks longer. Early Oct.

STUMP THE WORLD. A beautiful red-and-white Peach of good size and flavor. Very productive. Late September.

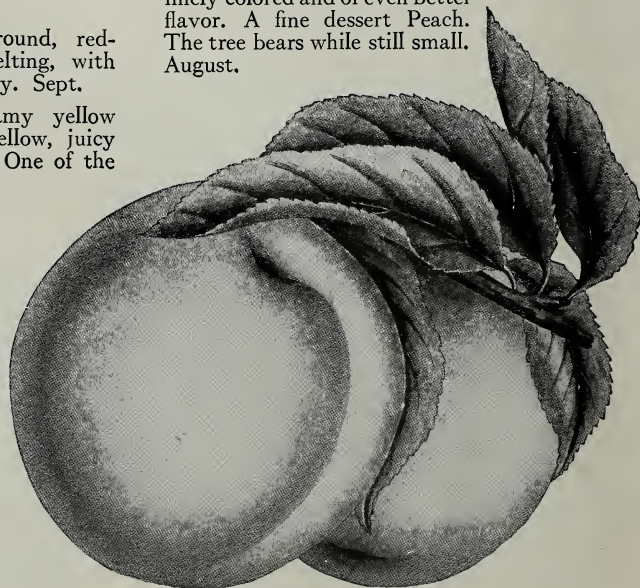
TRIUMPH.* Widely advertised as the earliest yellow-fleshed Peach, ripening with Alexander, and as good for eating and shipping. The tree blooms late and bears annual, abundant crops. Freestone when fully ripe. July.

WEED'S BARNARD. A great improvement on Barnard's Yellow Rareripe, which we have discarded in favor of this new sort. It retains all the good qualities of the old variety as to hardness, quality, etc., but is larger in size and of a better color. Early September.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE.* A very profitable market Peach, of fine size and flavor, handsomely colored and a good shipper; hardy and productive. September.

WONDERFUL. A seedling of Smock, and similar to it in every way. A splendid Peach for market. Late September.

YELLOW ST. JOHN. A superfine, early, yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. A fine dessert Peach. The tree bears while still small. August.



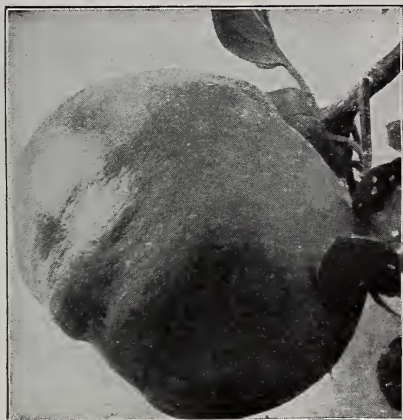
Stearns Peach

NECTARINES

THE Nectarine has a smooth skin like the plum, and requires the same treatment for curculio. It is like the peach in other ways and requires the same culture. The following varieties are two of the best:

EARLY VIOLET. Medium size; yellowish green with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich, and high flavored; freestone. Last of August.

ELRUGE. Medium size; greenish yellow with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, juicy and high-flavored; excellent. Beginning of September.



Apple Quince

QUINCES

THE Quince crop is usually reliable and not often destroyed by capricious weather variations. The trees grow well in any good soil, but prefer a deep, moist loam. They are easy to prune and spray, and need but little attention. In almost all local markets they find a ready sale, for preserves, jellies and canning, for which we have no finer fruit. The fruits of all varieties are quite fragrant.

ANGERS. A productive old sort, with rather acid fruit.

APPLE, or ORANGE. The best of the older varieties, still more extensively cultivated than any other. Its large, roundish fruits ripen in October.

MEECH. In some sections, this is a favorite sort, on account of its early bearing and great fruitfulness.

REA. This seedling of the Orange Quince has all the good qualities of that variety; but its fair, handsome fruit is fully a third larger.

BOURGEAT. Of the largest size, round and smooth; of bright golden color; small core. Keeps in a good cellar until spring. Sometimes bears when three or four years old.

CHAMPION. A large, late-ripening sort, that produces good and constant crops.

PLUMS

DISEASES of the Plum no longer appear formidable to the energetic orchardist. With only reasonably good care and culture the trees can be kept in a healthy condition and will produce fine crops of fruit. Annual sprayings with bordeaux mixture keep away the leaf-blight and fungus, besides helping to prevent black-knot. Should the latter appear, clean and prompt cutting away and burning of all diseased wood, together with clean cultivation, hold it well in check. The thinning of too heavy crops of fruit prevents fruit-rot. The curculio is destroyed by jarring the trees in the early morning, when the insects are dormant. A sheet is spread under the

trees to catch the insects and stung fruits, all of which are destroyed. The work must be done daily, if the insects are numerous, for two weeks or more after the bloom falls. This sounds arduous, but does not take much time.

The market for high-grade Plums is almost unlimited. Only high-grade trees such as ours can produce them. Only trees of the highest grade are shipped from Painesville Nurseries.

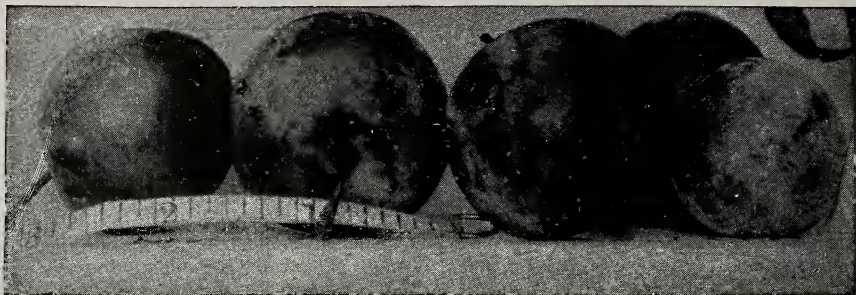


German Prune (see page 18)

European Plums

ARCHDUKE. A large, dark purplish Plum, so firm-fleshed as to be excellent for shipping; hangs well to the tree. A good late market sort. Early October.

BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE (Reine Claude de Bavay). Large, round-ovate; green, marked with red in the sun; hangs long on the tree. One of the best foreign varieties. Late September.



Monarch Plums

EUROPEAN PLUMS, continued

BRADSHAW. Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. A productive, valuable market sort. Middle of August.

DIAMOND. A superb and showy Plum of enormous size; dark purple, with thick bloom; vigorous, hardy, productive. September.

GUEII (Blue Magnum Bonum). Large, deep, bluish purple, with thick bloom; flesh yellow, coarse, but sweet and good. While still young the trees are loaded with enormous crops, most of which they carry to maturity; vigorous and hardy, growing fast. Early September.

GERMAN PRUNE. A valuable Plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate to vigorous in growth. September.

GRAND DUKE. A valuable late Plum, with large and showy violet-red fruits that are entirely free from rot; of fine quality. A good sort for home or market. Late September.

IMPERIAL GAGE. Above medium size, oval, golden green; flesh juicy, rich, delicious, free from stone. Tree of good growth and habit; productive. One of the very best Plums and very popular in some sections. Mid-August.



Shropshire Damson Plums

ITALIAN PRUNE (Fellenburg). A handsome, oval, purple Plum, with thick, juicy, and delicious flesh, free from the stone. Fine for drying. September.

LOMBARD. Medium to large; dark red; flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor. The tree is unusually vigorous, succeeding well even on light soils, and produces heavy annual crops. More largely planted than any other Plum and most valuable as a market variety. Late August.

MONARCH. Large, nearly spherical; deep purplish blue, with thin bloom; flesh pale golden green, juicy, pleasant, free from stone when ripe. Trees come into bearing young and yield abundant crops. October, after Grand Duke.

MOORE'S ARCTIC. Small to medium, with purplish black skin and thin blue bloom; greenish yellow flesh, juicy, sweet and fine-flavored. Tree is healthy, vigorous and a regular and abundant bearer. August.

OTHELLO. A purple-leaved Plum, valuable alike for its fruit and its foliage—a rare combination of the useful and beautiful. The fruit is deep crimson, of fine flavor and ripening early. Splendid for the lawn.

PETER'S YELLOW GAGE. Above medium size, oval, bright marbled yellow; very juicy and rich-fleshed. Hardy and prolific. August.

POND. A very large and showy English Plum of oval shape; light red, changing to violet; the yellow flesh is sugary, but rather coarse. Trees are vigorous and fruitful. September.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Quite large and showy, frequently 2 inches in diameter, oval, dark purple, of Damson type. The flesh is sweet and firm, keeping and shipping well very long distances. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. This largest of the Damson class is much used for preserving. The trees are vigorous and enormously productive. One of the old favorites. October.

YELLOW EGG (Magnum Bonum). Flesh is yellow, slightly coarse and clings to the stone. It is a splendid variety for nearby markets, and always brings a good price by reason of its appearance and merits. Late August.

Japanese Plums

The trees are strong and quick-growing, suited to all sorts of soils; are seldom affected by black-knot, and extra hardy and bear full crops in two or three years after planting. When properly thinned the fruits are marvels of size and beauty; firm-fleshed enough to resist stings of curculio, to ship well and to keep for several weeks; delicious enough to tempt the most capricious appetite. From earliest to latest they cover a season of about three months. They bloom early and are not adapted to planting in sections subject to late frosts. We offer a select list of best sorts.

ABUNDANCE. Of medium size, large when thinned; amber with markings of red; juicy and sweet, of good quality when well ripened. May be picked when it begins to color, will keep a long time, color well, and be almost as rich and sweet as if ripened on the tree—a strong point for market-growers. Usually the fruit must be thinned to prevent overbearing. August.

BURBANK. When properly thinned the fruit of this Plum is very large—5 to 6 inches in circumference—nearly round and bright cherry-red, making it very tempting in appearance. Its deep yellow flesh is sweet, meaty and quite firm, keeping and shipping finely. Tree vigorous and spreading; needs close pruning. Late August.

CHABOT. Of fine appearance and a splendid-selling Plum. Above medium size; heart-shaped, yellow, almost covered with cherry-red and a thick white bloom; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, ripening late and keeping long. Tree vigorous, bears well. Early September.

CLIMAX. Large, heart-shaped fruits, which are a deep, rich red; fragrant, sweet-fleshed and fine in every way. One of the earliest Plums to ripen. Strong, thrifty and hardy, and bears most profusely.



Chabot Plum

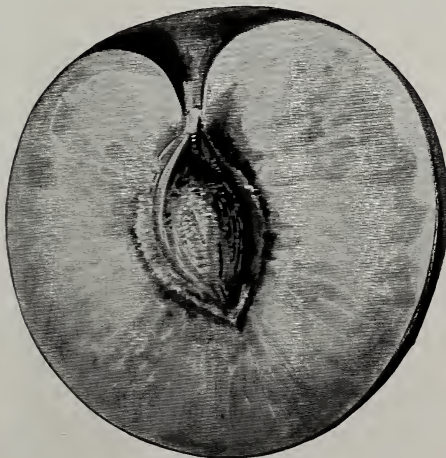
SANTA ROSA. A splendid large Plum of uniform size, 6 inches in circumference both ways. In color it is a beautiful, deep purplish crimson with a blue bloom; the flesh is purple, shaded scarlet, with a small pit; in quality it is rich, delicious and fragrant. Ripens among the earliest, two weeks before Burbank. The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, with handsome foliage, and bears most profuse crops which should be thinned to produce the best results.

MAYNARD. Sturdy, strong and very rapid grower, with heavy, luxuriant foliage. It fruits heavily every year, not over-hanging, but yielding a full, satisfactory crop, bearing its burden of fruit on the inside of the tree. Fruit is very large, nearly round, color deep, dull red, thin whitish bloom. Flesh firm, melting and juicy, rich and sweet, extra-fine quality. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Ripe in July, following Climax.

OCTOBER PURPLE. Bears abundant crops of large, round, reddish purple Plums of good quality. One of the largest and strongest-growing Japan Plums. The best for late market, where it is always in demand and brings good prices.

RED JUNE. The great early market Plum. Medium to large; deep vermilion-red, with beautiful bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm, slightly subacid, delightful; half-cling, with small stone. "Reliability of tree, size and beauty of fruit, its early ripening and long-keeping qualities make this Plum a Prize-winner," says one of our prominent orchardists. Ripens in early August.

SATSUMA (Blood). A delicious Plum for canning, already famous for that purpose, and a grand market sort; in season after the European Plums and the main crop of peaches are gone. Very large, nearly round, with deep red skin and flesh; firm, of good flavor; will keep from one to three weeks after picking. Tree strong and thrifty, and yields well.



Santa Rosa Plum

JAPANESE PLUMS, continued

WICKSON. This largest of the Japan Plums is superb in every way. The color is bright cherry-red, covered with a light bloom; the pit is small for so large a fruit, the flesh is thick, sweet, tender, and rather dry, indicating good keeping and shipping qualities. The yield from good Wickson orchards is very heavy, the fruit all large, with few seconds, and very little rotting. The fruit sells almost on sight. September.

Improved Native Plums

In some sections these are the only Plums that are entirely hardy and sure to yield good crops.

FOREST GARDEN. Large, round-oblong; orange-yellow, with red dots; flesh orange-color, juicy and good. August.

MILTON. Above medium size; dark red, flesh excellent; productive; desirable. July.

POTTAWATTAMIE. Large; bright yellow, marked with pink and white dots. Even small trees are loaded with fruit. August.

ROBINSON. Yellow, nearly covered with light red; ripens early. Productive; profitable.



Satsuma Plums (see page 19)

WEAVER. Fruits large; purple with blue bloom; flesh excellent. Bears well and regularly. August.

WILD GOOSE. Attractive red fruits of medium size, with sweet, juicy flesh. July.

WYANT. Large fruit with purplish red skin and firm flesh; freestone.

CHERRIES

A GOOD Cherry orchard is one of the most profitable ventures a farmer can undertake. With but little care the trees are very thrifty and prolific, bearing large crops annually. The fruit is easily picked and it is always in great demand in its season, bringing prices that amply repay the investment and labor. There is no fruit which makes more delicious preserves than Cherries, and housewives appreciate the value of a good supply of canned Cherries for winter pies, puddings and other desserts.



Bing Cherries (see page 21)

Cherries may be divided into four groups: Hearts, Bigarreaus, Dukes and Morellos. The trees are naturally hardy, succeeding best on sandy or gravelly loam. On wet, low ground they do not flourish, and are short-lived. Except for the formation of the head, little or no pruning is necessary. In the South and Prairie States, where the Cherry is subject to sun-scald, the trees should be low-headed, and soil conditions maintained which favor early maturity of wood.

Heart and Bigarreau Cherries

Both Hearts and Bigarreaus are heart-shaped and very sweet; they are sometimes called "Ox-hearts." The Heart Cherries have soft, tender flesh and are usually of dark colors. The Bigarreaus are firmer-fleshed and usually of light colors. Both sorts are more impatient of damp, soggy soils than even the Dukes and Morellos, but in



Lambert Cherries

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES, continued

suitable soil grow rapidly into large, pyramidal trees, with fine, glossy leaves and heavy crops of fine fruit. Make a good street and dooryard tree.

BING. Very large; dark brown, almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. On the Pacific Coast, where this variety originated, it is considered one of the most profitable sorts. July.

BLACK EAGLE. Large, red-black, with tender, rich and juicy flesh of high flavor. Early Aug.

BLACK TARTARIAN. This fine old variety produces immense crops of very large, purplish black fruits of mild, sweet, jelly-like consistency. The trees make a beautiful, erect growth. Late June and early July.

ELTON. A large and beautiful early Cherry; pale yellow, with pink cheek. May and June.

GOVERNOR WOOD. A rich and delicious large, light red Cherry that hangs well on the tree. June.

LAMBERT. One of the largest of all; heart-shaped, dark purplish red, turning to almost jet-black when fully ripe. Flesh firm, solid, rich and juicy, with sprightly flavor; seed very small for so large a fruit. Tree rugged, strong grower, hardy, enormous bearer. Late July.

NAPOLEON. Of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for market; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree. July.

ROCKPORT. Large, light red and amber; half-tender, sweet and good. Ripens late June and early July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well-flavored. July.

WINDSOR. A splendid large, liver-colored Cherry that hangs a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good, the tree very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large, pale yellow, with light red cheek; firm and delicious. Ripens latter part of June.

Duke and Morello Cherries

These Cherries are quite distinct from the preceding sorts. They grow more slowly into smaller trees, with thicker leaves of deeper green. The branches of the Duke Cherries are sometimes strong and erect, but the Morellos are of slender, spreading growth. With a few notable exceptions among the Dukes, both classes have round, acid fruits. They succeed well in localities where the Hearts and Bigarreus are too tender, and are much grown as dwarfs and pyramids on Mahaleb stock.

BALDWIN. Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, slightly subacid, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for earliness, quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.



S & H Co

May Duke Cherries (see page 22)

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES,

continued

DYEHOUSE. Similar to Early Richmond, but several days earlier. Largely planted for early market. June.

EARLY RICHMOND (English Pie Cherry). An exceedingly productive and reliable old variety, with dark red fruits of medium size and sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf. Valuable sort for nearby market.

LATE DUKE. This fine late Cherry has large, light red fruits. Of strong, upright growth; exceedingly productive. Last of July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Larger and finer than Early Richmond, and one of the finest-flavored Cherries in this class. The strong, hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving. One of our very best Cherries. Late June.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. Large and beautiful fruits of blackish red; flesh tender, mildly acid, good to best. Mid-July.

MAY DUKE. Large; dark red; juicy, rich; a superior and productive old sort that holds its own well against newcomers. June.

MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE. Fruit large, red, quite handsome; ripens late in June. The tree is hardy and very prolific. A valuable market variety.

OSTHEIMER. Large, heart-shaped, nearly black when ripe, juicy and rich; fine for dessert and cooking; unsurpassed for market. Trees bloom late and bear fruit quite young. One of the most productive of all Cherries.



Large Montmorency Cherries

REINE HORTENSE. A French Cherry of great merit; the large, handsome bright red fruits are the mildest and sweetest in this class. Tree vigorous, bearing good crops. July.

WRAGG. Similar to English Morello, but said to be much hardier in tree. Valuable variety that originated in the West and has proved extremely productive and satisfactory wherever grown. July.

MULBERRIES

THESE are sometimes classed among ornamental trees on account of their large, handsome leaves, dense shade, and fine, compact growth. All the kinds are productive; the everbearing sorts fruit for three months. Mulberries are much relished by poultry, and a few trees planted in the poultry-yard will, by reason of the dropping fruit, supply them for months during the summer, and be beneficial to them.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. One of the most prolific varieties, bearing an abundance of large, black, subacid fruits. Its long bearing season makes it a universal favorite wherever grown.

RUSSIAN. On account of its vigorous, hardy habit, this tree is much planted for hedges, windbreaks, etc., in the Western States. The fruit is of very little value.

NEW AMERICAN. Vigorous in growth, very productive one of the best in quality. Middle of June to the middle of September.

WHITE (*Morus alba*). Valuable for feeding silkworms. Forms a beautiful ornamental tree and is used for its decorative effect.

BLACK (English). Very ornamental, fine for shade, and bears large, long, black fruits of good flavor.

Remember our firm and nursery names, "The Storrs & Harrison Co.," "Painesville Nurseries." We receive many complaints about goods sold as coming from "Lake Co. Nurseries," "Great Northern Nurseries," etc., Painesville, Ohio. There are no such establishments.

APRICOTS

RIPENING as it does between cherries and peaches, the Apricot is a most welcome fruit, both tempting and delicious. The trees, as hardy as those of the peach, should be planted on a northern or western exposure to prevent early blooming. They need the same treatment for curculio as the plum. We can supply the trees on both peach and plum stocks.

EARLY GOLDEN. Small; pale orange-color; juicy, sweet; tree hardy and fruitful. Early July.

EARLY LARGE MONTGAMET (Alberge de Montgamet). An especially fine Apricot with large, round fruits of deep yellow, flushed with red. The flesh is firm, juicy and good. The tree is very hardy and produces heavily. Largely planted for market in New York and other states. Early July.

MOORPARK. One of the largest Apricots; orange, with red cheek; flesh thick and well-flavored, parting from the stone. Very productive. August.

ROYAL. Large; yellow, with red cheek; rich and juicy. Late July.



Early Large Montgamet Apricots

Russian Apricots

This race is quite distinct from and hardier than European varieties. The trees begin to bear early and their yield is good. They are recommended for planting where other Apricots and the peach cannot be grown. The trees require about the same treatment as peach trees.

SUPERB. This variety excels in quality as well as in hardiness and productiveness. It has large, beautifully colored fruits, with rich, sweet and meaty, golden yellow flesh; averages better in size and quality than any other Apricot and bears more constantly.

Besides Superb, we offer also ALEXANDER, ALEXIS and J. L. BUDD.

NUTS

THE constant and growing demand for nuts, and the immense quantities of them yearly imported to meet it have given a great impetus to the planting of Nut-bearing trees. So palatable and wholesome are the Nut-kernels that they should become a staple article of food here, as in Europe. The returns from established Nut-bearing orchards, as well as numerous experiments, show plainly how successful Nut culture may be made in America. Many farms contain land that would pay better planted in Nut-bearing trees than in anything else; the Nuts, in many cases, paying better than farm crops or fruits, while the trees are growing into valuable timber.

We pay the same close attention to the propagation of our Nut trees as to all other kinds, and can guarantee them to be of the very highest grade.



American Sweet Chestnut

CHESTNUTS

AMERICAN SWEET. The nuts of this tree form quite an item in our commerce. Although smaller than some other sorts, they are sweeter and more delicately flavored. This Chestnut is also a grand timber and ornamental shade tree, spreading, in midsummer, billowy masses of creamy fragrant catkins above its large, deep green leaves, making a most beautiful specimen on the lawn.

Spanish or European Chestnuts

These are handsome, round-headed trees, producing abundant crops of very large nuts that sell readily for good prices. The crop of a single tree has sometimes brought \$25. Not so sweet as the American in nut, and not so hardy in tree. We offer the following Spanish or European seedlings in strong, top-worked trees, recommending the varieties as the best of the improved seedlings yet introduced. Trees make beautiful ornaments on the lawn and are valuable as shade trees.

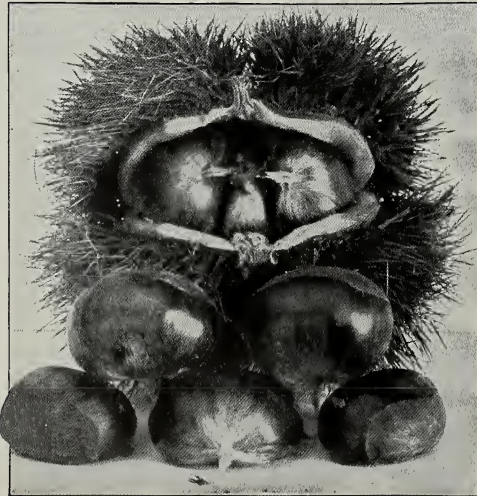
NUMBO. Nuts quite large and of fine appearance, sweet and early to ripen. Tree enormously productive, bearing regularly.

PARAGON (Great American). The most widely planted and most uniformly successful variety yet cultivated in the United States. The three or more broad, thick, handsome nuts in each bur are of extra size and quality. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundantly. Trees four years from graft have produced one bushel each.

RIDGELEY. The nuts of this variety are large, smooth, of uniform size and fine, rich color, in quality almost equal to nuts of the best American seedlings. The nuts always bring very high prices in market and on the stands. They ripen early and are produced in heavy crops. The trees make a strong, handsome growth and begin bearing before they are taken from nursery rows.

Japanese Chestnuts

This race has many good points to recommend it to the planter: Productiveness and early-bearing habit, the large size and beauty of the nuts, their freedom from worms, the good quality of nuts from American-grown seedlings



Paragon Chestnut



English Filbert (see page 25)

JAPANESE CHESTNUTS, continued

and from the imported seedlings here offered, their beautiful semi-dwarf habit, and their freedom from leaf diseases. Besides good unnamed seedlings we offer the three named varieties found most valuable:

ALPHA. The earliest of all and very large, the nuts being 4 inches in circumference and running two and three to a bur. Ripen the early part of September without frost. Tree is an upright, vigorous grower and begins to bear when very young.

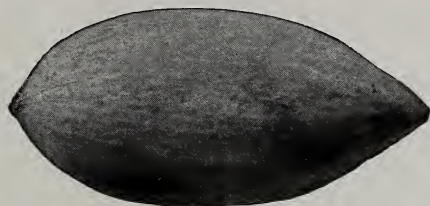
EARLY RELIANCE. The nuts of this variety are very large, smooth, and of attractive, rich brown. They sometimes measure 4 inches in circumference and are crowded from three to five in the bur. The tree is dwarf and spreading, enormously productive of its great burs, one-year grafts being frequently loaded down with them. September 18 to 20.

PARRY'S GIANT. One of the largest and most beautiful of this group. The nuts measure 6 to 7 inches in circumference, and there are usually two in the bur; they are smooth, dark and attractive. The trees make a neat, sturdy growth, and bear heavy crops. Late September.

FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)

The Filbert succeeds well on almost all soils, the little trees or bushes bearing early and abundantly. See page 64 for Hazel used as an ornamental shrub.

AMERICAN. The common Hazelnut. Will grow in almost any location, but prefers a rather moist soil, such as can be found along streams. Nuts are large, tender and of fine flavor.



Pecan

FILBERTS, continued

ENGLISH. Most hardy and generally satisfactory over a wide territory. The nuts are nearly round, rich-flavored and toothsome.

KENTISH COB. The larger of the two varieties, meaty and of excellent flavor.

HICKORY

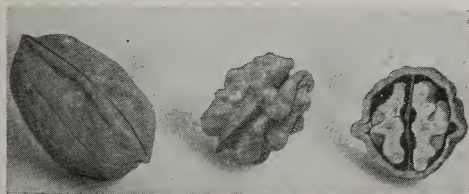
SHELLBARK. In flavor and quality of kernel this is generally esteemed the choicest of our native nuts,—of all nuts, some experts have said. The tree is a handsome, stately shade tree, with tough white wood of great strength and elasticity, marketable at high prices.

PECAN. This species of the Hickory may well rank first among our native nuts in value and cultural importance. The trees grow fast, are reasonably precocious in development and bearing, and produce large crops of thin-shelled nuts that are full-kerneled and delicately flavored. These nuts are already quite a factor in commerce, growing in importance yearly in the Southern and Middle States, where hardy Pecan orchards yield handsome profits.

WALNUTS

AMERICAN BLACK. The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished by children, and always marketable at a fair price. The tree grows quite fast; its dark rich wood is exceedingly valuable.

ENGLISH, PERSIAN or MADEIRA. A fine, lofty-growing tree, with handsome, spreading head; produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. The large orchards of California and the South are yielding handsome profits, and still the nuts are imported in great quantities. Not hardy enough for general culture in the North.



English Walnuts

WALNUTS, continued

ENGLISH or PERSIAN DWARF PROLIFIC. (*Præparturiens.*) A dwarf variety of the former which begins to bear when quite young, and yields heavily.

SIEBOLD'S JAPAN. Of the finer imported Walnuts this is the species best adapted by its hardy, vigorous habit for general culture in our country. It grows with great vigor, assuming a handsome shape without pruning, and has withstood a temperature of 21° below zero without injury. Its nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory-nut, and borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut; the kernels are meaty, delicate, and can be removed entire. The trees begin to bear when two or three years old.



Siebold's Japan Walnut

JAPAN CORDIFORMIS. Differs from the former chiefly in the form of the nuts, which are broad, pointed and somewhat flattened. The kernels are large, sweet and easily removed from the shell.

WHITE, or BUTTERNUT. The nuts are large, long, oily and nutritious. The lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest natives, valued for its tropical appearance and beautiful wood, as well as for its nuts.

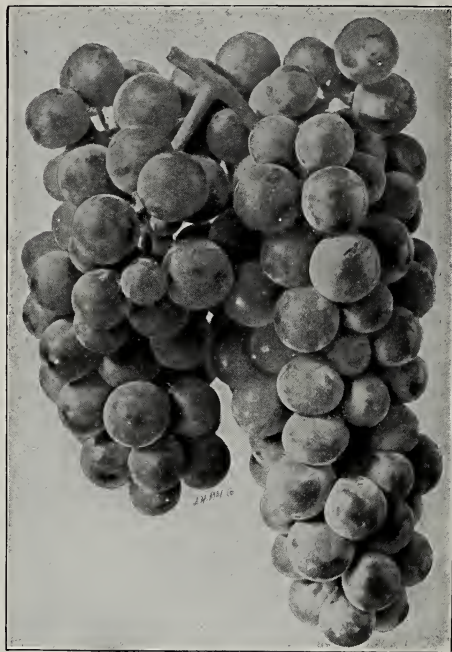
Vines and Bush Fruits

HARDY GRAPES

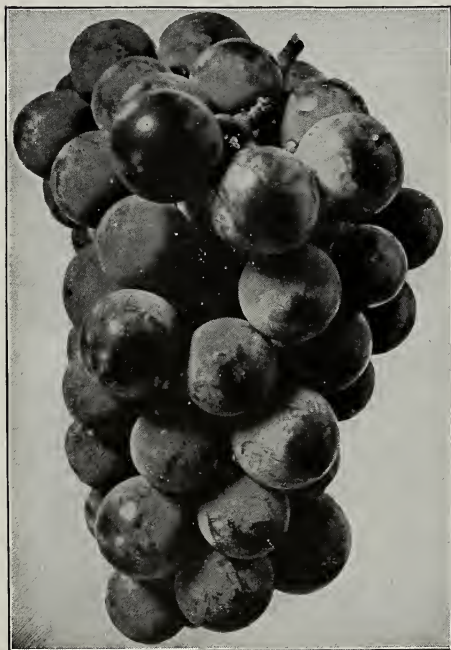
EVEN under unfavorable conditions the Grape-vine will bear fruit, but good culture, pruning and spraying repay the planter well, if the best quality of fruit is desired. No part of the fruit-garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. Along almost any garden fence or walk there is room for vines enough to furnish luscious Grapes from July to November. In such situations they may be planted about 8 feet apart. In vineyard rows, set the vines 6 to 10 feet apart, with 6 feet of space between the rows. Paper bags slipped over the clusters as soon as they have formed are a good protection from fungus, insects, birds, etc.

Black or Purple Grapes

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This superb new Grape is fulfilling the promises made for it remarkably well. It forms large and handsome clusters thickly set with large, round berries, covered with a light purple bloom; these are firm-fleshed enough to keep and ship admirably, but the tender pulp parts readily from the few small seeds, a quality that is now greatly appreciated; the flavor is rich, sweet and delightful. The clusters ripen very early and hold their berries well, keeping in fine condition for a month or more. The vine is vigorous and bears abundantly. Should be widely planted.



Campbell's Early Grapes



Worden Grapes (see page 27)

CHAMPION. Valuable, where the seasons are short, chiefly for its earliness. Of medium size in Grape and cluster. Skin thick, quality poor. In some sections this has proved very successful and yields satisfactory returns.

CONCORD. The fine old market leader, with large, handsome clusters of big, luscious Grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best-known Grapes grown, and the standard by which others are judged. It has held its own against all the newer introductions, and will always be a favorite. September.

KING. Is as hardy and strong a grower as the Concord, and more prolific. The color is the same, Grape much larger and cluster larger and more compact. The pulp is more tender, flavor nearly the same, but more sprightly, seeds fewer in number, ripening between Worden and Concord. The leaves are large, thick and tough, and wood very hard and short-jointed. It was awarded a silver medal at the St. Louis Exposition, also a medal at the Pan-American; also drew highest awards and favorable comment at state and district fairs wherever shown.

IVES. Clusters and berries are of medium size; dark purple; sweet and pulpy, with some foxiness; should hang on the vines a while after coloring.



Delaware Grapes

BLACK or PURPLE GRAPES, continued

MOORE'S EARLY. Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom. Desirable for market on account of its earliness; well suited to Canada and northern portions of the United States by its hardiness; succeeds admirably in the South also.

WILDER. Clusters very large, compact, shouldered; berries very large, round, with sweet, tender, sprightly flesh. A vigorous, productive sort that ripens with Concord.

WORDEN. A seedling of Concord, but larger in bunch and berry, of better flavor, earlier, as hardy and healthy in every way, producing fine crops that command good prices. A very superior Grape that deserves to be a market leader.

Red or Amber Grapes

AGAWAM. Berries quite large, with thick skin, compactly set upon a large bunch; soft, sweet and sprightly; ripens early. Grows and bears well.

BRIGHTON. Bunches large and well formed; berries medium to large, of good flavor and quality. An excellent early Grape, ripening with Delaware.

CATAWBA. An excellent table and wine Grape with large, round berries, rather loosely set in clusters of good size; when fully ripe they are a dark copper-color, with a sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season.

DELAWARE. A choice native Grape of free and hardy, but slender growth, that deserves a place in every vineyard or garden. Bunches and berries are small, but compactly set, light red, with violet bloom; sugary and delicious. A favorite dessert Grape; one of the earliest to ripen.

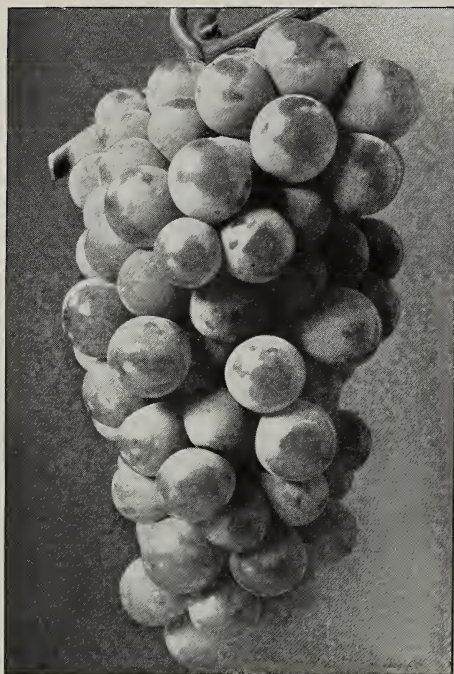
LINDLEY. Of fine color and quality, with bunches and berries of medium size, borne in good crops on a vigorous, healthy vine. One of the best red Grapes. Ripens with Concord and keeps as well.

REGAL. One of the hardiest red Grapes known, it having endured 30° below zero without injury. It is also one of the most productive and ripens a heavy load of fruit each year. Some years ago a two-year-old vine ripened 18 clusters the next year after planting and 114 clusters the year following. The bunch is of good size, compact and handsome. The berries large, persistent, translucent dark red and juicy, with a skin thin but tough, making it an admirable shipper. The pulp is tender and frees its seeds easily. We believe the Regal possesses a valuable combination of qualities which eminently fit it to take front rank for either home use or market.

SALEM. Bunches and berries large, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy, with slight pulp, of the very best quality; vine vigorous and fruitful. Ripens with Concord, and is a most profitable Grape for the market.



Regal Grapes



Niagara Grapes

RED or AMBER GRAPES, continued

VERGENNES. Berries large, round, somewhat loosely set on bunches of medium size; skin thick and tough, making it a good keeping sort; flesh quite pulpy and of pleasant flavor. Ripens with Concord.

WOODRUFF. A handsome and profitable market Grape, with large, light red clusters and berries of good quality. Ripens early, with Delaware, keeps long and ships well. The vine is an ironclad in hardiness, makes a healthy, vigorous growth and bears good crops. Best red market Grape for main crop.

WYOMING. One of the most beautiful of the red or amber Grapes, brighter colored than Delaware, earlier, nearly twice as large; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong, native aroma. The vine is hardy and healthy, with thick, leathery foliage. The best of the red Grapes for early market.

White Grapes

DIAMOND. A seedling of Concord and has the same sturdy qualities of vine, but ripens its fruit several weeks earlier. Its berries are about the same size, smooth, with no brown dots and few seeds; they are juicy, sweet and almost free from pulp.

MARTHA. Of medium size in bunch and berry; flesh somewhat pulpy, a little foxy, but good. Hardy and productive. Earlier than Concord.

GREEN MOUNTAIN (Winchell). The earliest of the White Grapes and also one of the most valuable, combining hardiness, fruitfulness, good size and excellent quality. Both berry and cluster are of good size; the flavor is as fine as that of any Grape in cultivation. Its earliness ensures its ripening, even in the worst of seasons.

NIAGARA (White Concord). Home and market growers seem to agree that this is the most valuable of all the white Grapes. Its clusters are large and handsome, compactly filled with large berries having a thin, but tough skin. When fully ripe, they are a fine, pale yellow, with a thin white bloom, and the foxy aroma of an earlier stage has almost disappeared; the flesh is slightly pulpy, tender, sweet and delightful. The vine is remarkably vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

POCKLINGTON. Clusters and berries large, light golden yellow when fully ripe; sweet and tender, with little pulp. Thoroughly hardy and healthy; bears well in favorable seasons and locations. Ripens after Concord.

GOOSEBERRIES

THE Gooseberry and currant are two of the hardiest types of bush fruits. Our native forms range far north into British America. Seedlings of these natives are also very hardy, as is shown by some of the choice hybrids with European sorts. All Gooseberries like a cool, moist loam and either partial shade or a good mulch through summer. A good top-dressing every year is also necessary.

American Gooseberries

These are characterized by extra hardiness, vigor and freedom from mildew, enabling them to succeed well where the larger-fruited and more tender English sorts succumb to disease. Prune closely every spring.



Carman Gooseberries (see page 29)



Portage Gooseberries

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES, continued

CARMAN. One of the largest and finest Gooseberries ever introduced, a seedling of one of the large English berries crossed with an American sort. It is of a beautiful golden yellow and oval in shape. The plant sets the fruit so closely that it is necessary to thin it severely, and then every branch has to be propped up. It is as near mildew-proof as any berry we have ever seen, and we can recommend it as one of the very best and most profitable Gooseberries to plant.

DOWNING. A large and handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. The bush is robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family use and quite profitable for market.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort; of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth, not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red; tender, and good.

JOSELYN. Large; smooth; of good flavor; the bush very hardy, with clean, healthy foliage, and bears fine crops of bright red fruit. The one large Gooseberry that can be planted with entire confidence.

PORTAGE. Almost as large as Carman and fully as prolific. Of a bright yellow and one of the handsomest Gooseberries we have ever seen. It also has the valuable advantage of being almost free from mildew. It originated in Ohio, and we have tested it more than ten years, and every year it has responded nobly, assuring us that it is one of the very best of the American Gooseberries.

SMITH'S. Large; pale yellow; thin-skinned; of excellent quality for dessert or cooking. Bush moderately vigorous and exceeding fruitful. Where conditions are favorable, a valuable sort.

English Gooseberries

The English Gooseberries require but little pruning. Their fruits are larger and showier than American sorts, their bushes more tender and more subject to mildew. Given cool, moist situations in partial shade, rich soil and heavy mulches, they yield fine crops of beautiful fruit which is always in strong demand and brings good prices.

INDUSTRY. Fruits large, oval, dark red, hairy; beautiful and of the best quality. Less subject to mildew than other foreign kinds, and perhaps the best of them for our climate. Where left long, the strong, upright canes are full of fruit to their very tips.

CROWN BOB. Large, round-ovate, red, hairy fruits of the first quality.

KEEPSAKE. The blossoms of this variety are well protected by foliage, so that it is sure to set good crops in any ordinary season. The berries are very large, pale yellow, of good flavor and ship well. Quite productive and little subject to mildew.

LANCASHIRE LAD. Fruits smooth, bright red, of unusual size and beauty and of fine dessert quality. The bush is strong and fruitful. Among the best and largest of English Gooseberries and one of the most valuable varieties for market.

WHITE-SMITH. A splendid oval berry, yellowish white in color and covered with a soft down. It is extremely large and of the finest quality.



Industry Gooseberries

Early orders will result in mutual good. To you because you will have the advantage of unbroken stocks and you can be sure of receiving exactly the varieties you desire. To us because it enables us to fill your orders before the heavy spring rush begins, and we are, naturally, able to give your order the care and attention it deserves.

CURRENTS

CURRENTS are perfectly hardy, and may be planted in fall or spring. They succeed best on cool, moist soils, well tilled and well enriched. In warm climates a northern exposure suits them best. Plant the bushes about 4 feet apart and cultivate well, or mulch heavily, sprinkling ashes around the roots occasionally to keep out borers. If the currant-worm appears, dust with hellebore. Prune out the old wood that has ceased bearing.

BLACK CHAMPION. Produces large crops of excellent fruit.

BLACK VICTORIA. A new English variety of exceptional merit; one of the largest black Currants in cultivation. Makes a neat strong bush of unfailing productiveness. The berries are of extraordinary size and of good flavor.

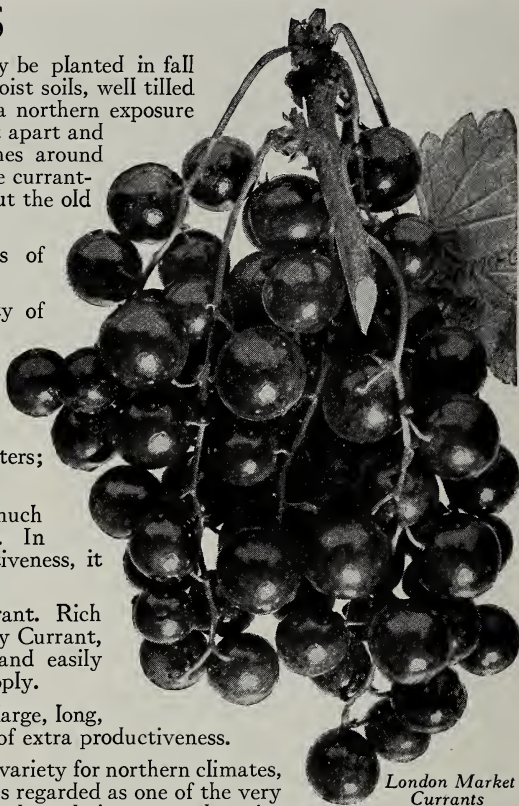
CHERRY. Very large berries on short clusters; a robust, fruitful sort.

BOSKOOP GIANT. A new black Currant, much superior in many ways to the older sorts. In vigor of growth, size of fruit and productiveness, it excels many of them.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. The leading market Currant. Rich red berries, as large as those of the Cherry Currant, of better flavor, less acid, long-stemmed and easily picked. The demand usually exceeds the supply.

LA VERSAILLES. A French variety, with large, long, red clusters of great beauty. A fine old sort of extra productiveness.

LONDON MARKET. A particularly valuable variety for northern climates, as it is planted extensively in Michigan, and is regarded as one of the very best for that state. The plant is extremely hardy and vigorous and retains its foliage throughout the season. Beautiful in color, large in size and a very heavy cropper. Ships well, and is excellent for market either near or distant.



London Market Currants



Wilder Currants

PERFECTION. In color it is a beautiful, bright red, and of a larger size than the Fay; the clusters average longer and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive Currants we have ever known, being of a rich, mild, subacid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds.

POMONA. The fruit is of good size and flavor, bright red, long-stemmed, hangs in fine condition long after ripening, ships and markets well. Early and prolific.

RED DUTCH. Has clusters much larger and less acid than those of the ordinary red. A fine, fruitful old sort, and one of the old favorites for home use or market.

VICTORIA. Erect-growing, heavily laden, even into September, with long, handsome clusters of large, bright red fruits.

WHITE GRAPE. Excellent for dessert use because of its mildly acid flavor and large, handsome clusters of golden green or white berries. Fruitful.

WHITE IMPERIAL. Mildly acid and pleasant-flavored; clusters larger than those of White Grape; the richest and best of Currants for dessert use. Productive.

WILDER. Red, with large, fine-flavored fruit of a bright, attractive color, even when over-ripe. Few varieties equal it in productiveness and long-keeping.

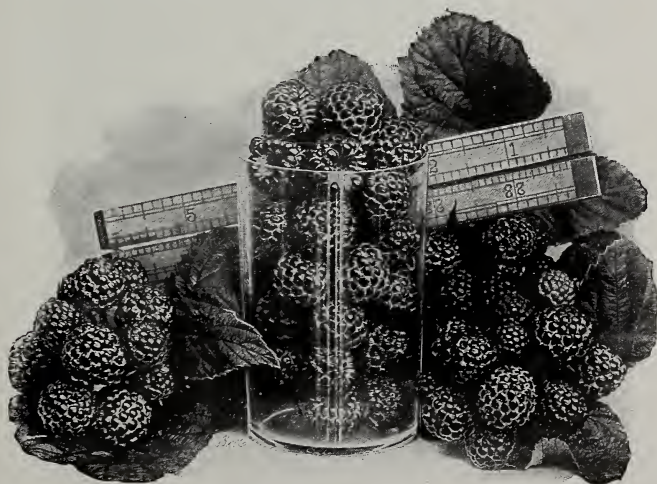
*Cumberland Raspberries*

RASPBERRIES

ALL except the Blackcap Raspberries may be planted either in the spring or fall, 3 feet apart in rows 5 to 7 feet apart. To keep the rows in good bearing condition, the old wood must be cut away as soon as it has fruited, to give vigor to the young canes. Thin the suckers every spring to five or six of the strongest in each hill, keep free from weeds and top-dress with some good fertilizer. Blackcaps can be planted only in the spring. Pinch back Blackcaps early, or when the young canes are about 2 feet high, to keep the bushes snug and compact, and to obviate staking. Clean mellow culture is beneficial to both varieties of Raspberries, and mulching, both in summer and winter, is of decided benefit to them.

COLUMBIAN. This variety ranks very near the top for amazing productiveness, vigor and the quality of its very large, dark red fruits. The bush is very hardy and grows to such great size that it requires extra room. Unexcelled for market and all culinary uses.

CUMBERLAND. A mammoth midseason blackcap that loads its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great glossy berries out-sell all others of their season, are firm enough to ship well, and of good quality. In hardiness and productiveness, among the best.

*Columbian Raspberries*

CUTHBERT (Queen of the Market). This superb old variety endures northern winters or southern summers with equal vigor, and produces fine crops of large, conical, deep red fruits even in the cotton belt, where so many others sorts fail. Its berries are sweet, rich, high-flavored, as beautiful as strawberries, and so firm that they are shipped hundreds of miles in good condition. Certainly one of the finest market berries. Season medium to late.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Large, beautiful fruits of a pale amber-color; firm and delicious. The canes are hardy, of strongest growth and wonderfully productive. A very superior dessert fruit. Succeeds in all sections.



St. Regis Raspberries

RASPBERRIES, continued

EATON. A new red Raspberry, entirely distinct from all other varieties. In character of growth, in size, color, firmness, quality and yield of fruit, in length of season, and in all strong points it is one of the best. A strong, sturdy grower, throwing out many laterals and fruiting to the tips and from every lateral,—a sight to see. An immense cropper, while the fruit is extraordinarily large and handsome, firm and of the highest quality. The fruit is larger than the Loudon, a deeper, richer red when fully ripe, and of sprightly, exquisite flavor.

GREGG. For many years the leading blackcap for market. Its large, showy berries are produced in great abundance, are firm, and ship finely. Midseason.

HAYMAKER. An Ohio seedling of the tall, strong-growing Columbian type, with berries similar in color, size and texture, but a little more acid, and produced in even heavier crops.

HERBERT. One of the hardiest of Raspberries, standing a lower temperature than any of the others. The fruit is bright red, oblong and larger than Cuthbert; fine-flavored, very sweet and juicy. One of the best for table use and exceedingly prolific. The canes are strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, and the foliage is large and healthy.

MARLBORO. A profitable early market berry, with large, light crimson fruits of good quality and firmness. This variety is very hardy and well suited to the North.

PERFECTION. The strongest grower among the red Raspberries, making canes 10 feet or more in height, which are perfectly smooth. The berries are bright red, very large in size and produced in clusters. The vines are immensely productive and continue in bearing a long time. It is thoroughly hardy, having stood a temperature of 20° below zero without injury.

PLUM FARMER. A variety from northern New York, and a few days later than Palmer; maturing the entire crop in a very short period, making one of the most profitable early market sorts. The berries are thick-meated, firm, with a bloom similar to Gregg. Berry large and very attractive when picked ready for market. Worthy of trial in the home-garden and commercial field.

KANSAS. A valuable second-early blackcap, so strong and hardy as to endure extremes of cold and drought, and yet bear heavy crops. The berries are large, showy, firm, of best quality, selling for the best prices.

KING. Several of our best fruit-growers consider this the best of the early red Raspberries. It has large and attractive bright red fruits of good flavor, ripening with the earliest and firm enough to ship nicely. In hardiness, and productiveness all that could be desired.

RUBY. Originated at Marlboro, N. Y., and is shipped daily from there to the Boston market through the season. Ripens with the earliest, continues a long season. Fruit large, bright red, exceedingly firm, excellent quality. Strong grower; large, hardy canes.

ST. REGIS. Berries bright crimson, of large size, firm and meaty, with a rich, luscious, true Raspberry flavor. It is wonderfully prolific, the fruit beginning to ripen with the earliest and continuing well into October. The canes are stocky, of strong growth, with an abundance of dark green, leathery foliage, and are absolutely hardy.



Perfection Raspberries

IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRY

Like the oleaster, this belongs to both ornamental and fruit-gardens. Its large, white flowers and dark shining leaves make quite a pretty little bush that sturdily endures heat, drought and cold. Its clusters of purplish fruits resemble whortleberries and are pleasantly acid. They are quite acceptable either for dessert or canning and preserving.

BLACKBERRIES

FOR garden culture, plant 4 feet apart in rows 5 feet apart; for field culture, plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Pinch back canes when 3 or 4 feet high, and allow but three canes to the hill. Give about the same treatment as raspberries.

ANCIENT BRITON. Well adapted by its great hardiness for planting in all sections subject to severe winters. The strong, healthy canes are heavily laden with sweet, melting berries of medium size. Markets well and brings good prices.

BLOWER. Originated in the celebrated small-fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all Blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third of an acre. Large size, jet-black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new Blackberry.

EARLY HARVEST. Dwarf, very early, quite productive of sweet, medium-sized berries. Needs protection in the North.

ELDORADO. The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet-black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, have no hard core and keep for eight or ten days after picking, with quality unimpaired.

KITTATINNY. Large, fine berries of good quality; canes strong, erect, fruitful. A standard variety which has long been a favorite in many sections by reason of its quality and hardiness.

MERSERAU. Remarkably strong grower, upright, producing stout, stocky canes. Claimed to be the hardiest Blackberry, standing uninjured 20° below zero without protection. An enormous producer of extra-size berries, which are brilliant black and retain their color; extra quality; sweet, rich and melting, without core. Ripens very early.

OHMER. As large as the largest, of best quality, as hardy as any good berry and very productive. A valuable late market sort.



Eldorado Blackberries



Blower Blackberries



Mersereau Blackberries (see page 33)

BLACKBERRIES, continued

SNYDER. Berries of medium size, sweet, melting. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Valuable for cold climates, as it leads where hardness is a consideration. Early.

TAYLOR. A good succession for Snyder in cold climates. Ripens its large, luscious berries some weeks later. Vigorous, hardy, fruitful.

WARD. Originated in New Jersey. A seedling of Kittatinny, which it resembles, having all of its good qualities and none of its defects. Healthy, strong grower, with sturdy canes producing fine, large fruit, black throughout, without core, and of excellent quality. The bushes are covered with its fine fruit.

WILSON. A very superior, large, early berry, of sweet and excellent quality. Strong-growing, amazingly fruitful, very early to ripen.

THE LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

In size and quality this low-growing or trailing Blackberry equals any of the upright sorts. Its berries ripen before raspberries are gone, are large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. The vine is perfectly hardy, healthy and exceedingly fruitful, with large, showy blossoms. May be grown over walls, trellises or rocky slopes, where there is no room for the other berries.

STRAWBERRIES

IN TEN or twelve months after planting, Strawberries may be depended upon to give fair returns in delicious fruit. They can be made a success on almost any soil that is well fertilized and well cultivated. Early spring is the best time for planting. Set the plants 12 to 18 inches apart, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, according to soil conditions and the variety of the plants. At the end of the season they will form narrow, matted rows, with plants 5 to 8 inches apart. This will give more and better berries than thickly matted rows where all the runners are allowed to root. A mulch of leaves or straw applied after the ground freezes in winter will be beneficial. Before growth starts in spring, remove the mulch to the edges of the rows and it will help to keep the fruit clean and the soil moist through the fruiting season.

The soil in our nurseries is well adapted to the development of Strawberry plants, giving us fine crowns and root-clusters much larger than are usually sent out. Our stocks are cultivated entirely for the production of plants, are kept pure, carefully graded, handled and packed.

Varieties marked with a star (*) are pistillate or imperfect-flowering. When staminate or perfect-flowering sorts are planted near them, they are often the heaviest bearers of all; but unless these varieties are near enough to furnish pollen they will not yield much fruit. All unstarred sorts are perfect-flowering.

BRANDYWINE. One of the very reliable fruiting sorts that can be depended upon for heavy crops on a variety of soils. Berries very large, broadly heart-shaped, bright red to the center; firm-fleshed and finely flavored. Late.

BUBACH.* A sterling old sort that combines many excellent qualities; great and uniform size, rich color and quality, extraordinary vigor and fruitfulness, fine foliage that endures the hottest suns. Season early to medium.

CARDINAL.* A late introduction which has leaped into popular favor by the sheer force of its intrinsic merits. It is of a very brilliant scarlet, exceedingly large, and of the sweetest, most delicate flavor. It is one of the most prolific berries grown, and a remarkably good shipper.

GANDY. Large and firm berries, of uniform size and shape. On heavy rich loams, the plant is a marvel of vigor and fruitfulness. The best-keeping, long-keeping Strawberry, as late as the latest of well-tested sorts. Its large size, fine quality and lateness of season cause it to bring the very highest prices in market.

GLEN MARY. Large to very large, sometimes flattened; sweet, rich, delightful. Plants vigorous, extra-fruitful of fine berries that hold their size to the end of the season.

HAVERLAND.* Very productive of medium to large conical berries that are smooth, regular, mildly subacid. Pollinated with some highly productive perfect-flowering sort, it yields enormous crops of superb berries. Early and one of the most valuable market sorts.

STRAWBERRIES, continued

JESSIE. Berries large, handsome, dark red. The plant is vigorous, healthy, with strongly staminate blooms; a good pollinizer for imperfect-flowered sorts.

MARSHALL. Berries very large, handsome, high-colored; of extra quality. With high culture the strong, healthy plants produce great crops. Early.

MICHEL'S EARLY. One of the earliest varieties, conical in shape and of excellent quality. Very resistant to frost, drought and rust, and one of the best for fertilizing the pistillate varieties.

NICK OHMER. A fine, fancy market berry and always superb for the table. A giant in size; it is yet deep red all through, globular, high-flavored, delicious. In healthy vigor and fruitfulness unsurpassed by any other sort.

PARSONS' BEAUTY. Large, bright red, conical, firm berries, shipping well to market. Makes a fine, large plant, very productive and free from rust. A particularly profitable berry, one of the best-paying that can be grown. Midseason.

RYCKMAN. One of the largest-growing, heaviest-rooted, strongest plants among Strawberries. Long fruit-stalks, holding fruit well up above ground. One of the very largest berries, ripening early, beautiful light red, without white tip, conical shape, fine flavor. It is in the front rank of strictly big berries.

SAMPLE.* A strong plant that succeeds well on nearly all soils and yields astonishing crops of uniformly large, fine berries, pointed conical, rich scarlet, firm and of fair quality. A money-maker for the marketman and destined to become one of the standard sorts. It is being planted in immense quantities.

SENATOR DUNLAP. A large, regular and attractive berry, deep red in color and exceedingly firm in substance and excellent in quality. Very early and bears nearly a month.

WARFIELD.* Great beauty, firmness, earliness, productiveness and vigor make this berry most popular. Ripens with Crescent and is superseding it for canning, distant shipments and general marketing.

WM. BELT. Berries very large, conical, bright red, of good flavor. The plant is strong, healthy and very fruitful. Season medium to late.

ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB ROOTS

THESE first fruits of the garden are well appreciated everywhere, but the supply of them is usually inadequate. Borders and beds of the plants are common in many gardens; they are usually weedy and neglected. A better way to grow both family and market crops is to set the roots 15 to 18 inches apart in rows, so that horse and cultivator can do most of the work. Spread the roots of Asparagus out well, firm the soil about them and leave the crowns about 2 inches below the surface of the soil.

Cellar-grown Rhubarb, with beautifully pink, tender stalks two or more feet long, can be enjoyed in March by anyone who will devote a little time to it; it also brings fancy prices in market, for the open-air crop is less tender and attractive, besides appearing six weeks later. For this crop the plants are grown from spring till fall in very rich soil, so as to establish a number of crowns on each root. In fall a number of roots are packed solidly together, with rich soil in the interstices, in some cool, dark cellar. After their crop has been cut, the roots are replanted in the garden to regain vigor for the next year's forcing.

Asparagus

BONVALLET'S GIANT. The most vigorous of all Asparagus, and the best for home or market. Withstands rust better than any other by reason of its strength and vigorous growth. The shoots are purple-tinged when grown the usual way, but are pure white when planted deep and cut for white Asparagus. Yields much longer than most kinds, as its crown does not divide. In flavor it is among the finest.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. Produces numbers of great, thick white shoots. Most attractive and profitable for canning.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Really colossal, deep green shoots, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter are sent up thickly from the crowns.

PALMETTO. In great markets this Asparagus sells at top prices, on account of the great size and beautiful appearance of its stocks. Some years it is on the market ten days before the other sorts.

Rhubarb

LINNÆUS. Leaf-stalks large, tender, juicy, produced quite early.

QUEEN. The extra-large, tender stalks are a decided pink color, and splendid for canning.

SEEDS

We keep in stock a very complete assortment of VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, handling only fresh, tested stocks of high germinating power. A complete catalogue of these seeds is issued about January 1. Free to all planters.



Avenue of American Elms

Hardy Ornamental Trees

FOR LAWN AND LANDSCAPE

A LEADING SPECIALTY with us, from the founding of our Nurseries, has been the cultivation of Hardy Ornamentals. Our soil and climate are particularly suited to their growth, our force of experienced and successful propagators, and our long experience in growing, handling and packing all stocks of this class give us confidence in our ability to suit the most critical buyers. *We, doubtless, have more acres devoted to the production of Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Perennials, Vines, etc., than any other establishment in the United States.*

NEW VARIETIES are being constantly tested. We shall offer and recommend only such as are distinct and distinctly better than varieties already cultivated.

The uses of trees are manifold: To furnish the masses of foliage which frame and divide and partly make up the views of a landscape or lawn, to emphasize the elevations of the ground, to vary the sky-line, to screen unsightly objects, to enhance the beauty of buildings, to cool the atmosphere, and to furnish shade and shelter. The selection of trees should be in keeping with the natural and intended character of the landscape; it is a great mistake to plant indiscriminately those which happen to be near or easy to procure. Among trees, as elsewhere, the need of variety must be emphasized. Dwarf trees and shrubs are best suited to small places; in selecting them, plant for a succession of bloom. To bridge over flowerless gaps, and to give contrast and continued brightness, there are trees with gaily colored foliage. Trees with beautiful bark or berries add much to the beauty of a place in winter. If these and the profuse, early spring-flowering trees are planted near evergreens, their beauty will be doubled by the fine background thus supplied. Further practical hints on planting will be found in the introductory pages.

WE HAVE NO LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT, and cannot undertake to furnish planting plans for our customers.

TO ENABLE PURCHASERS TO SELECT such trees as are best suited to the size of their grounds, we have adopted the following numbers to indicate their approximate height when fully grown:

- 60. Trees attaining a height of 50 feet or more at maturity.
- 40. Trees attaining a height of between 25 feet and 50 feet at maturity.
- 20. Trees attaining a height of less than 25 feet at maturity.

Deciduous Trees of Upright Growth

WITH the modern facilities for successfully transplanting large trees, it is no longer necessary for new homes to seem bare and unattractive through a decade or score of years while their trees are growing. All who wish fine trees of specimen size are invited to correspond with us and to send us their lists for our estimates.

Acer · Maple

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils, free from diseases, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. Nearly all are brilliantly colored in fall, especially the North American species.

A. CAMPESTRE. *European Cork Maple*. 20.

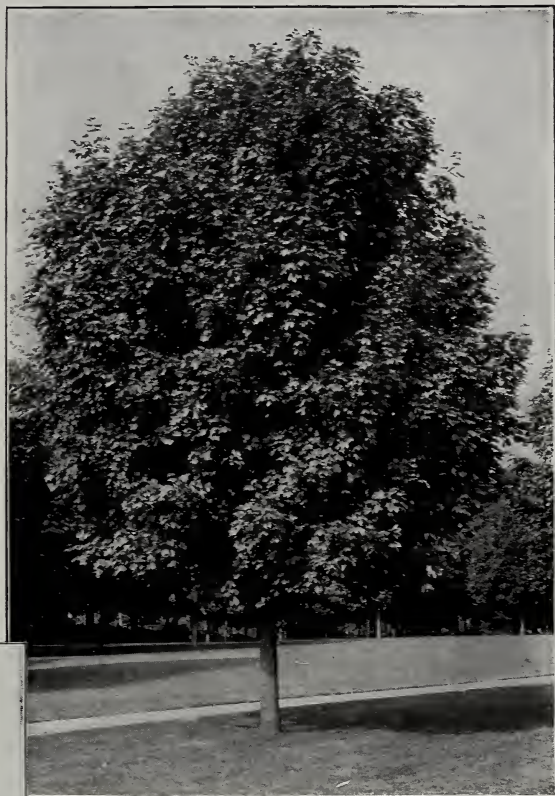
Rather a small tree, with dark, dull green leaves, fading to brown and yellow. Has corky ridges on the branches. Very interesting when grown as a large shrub.

A. DASYCARPUM. *Silver Maple*. 60.

Of quicker growth than most trees, and valuable where immediate shade is required. Forms a large, spreading head; the fine leaves are silvery beneath.

VAR. WIERI LACINIATUM. *Wier's*

Cut-leaved Silver Maple. 40. A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. The leader grows rapidly upright, the slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward.



Norway Maple



Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple

ACER, continued

A. NEGUNDO. *Asb-leaved Maple; Box Elder*. 60.

This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree, and is valuable for planting timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the West, where it endures both drought and cold.

A. PLATANOIDES. *Norway Maple*. 60. A handsome tree, of large, fairly rapid growth, forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and broad, deep green leaves. Sturdy, compact, vigorous; one of the best trees for streets, lawns, parks and gardens.

VAR. SCHWEDLERI. *Purple Norway Maple*. 60.

Its beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow.

ACER, continued

A. PSEUDO-PLATANUS. *European Sycamore Maple*. 40. A broad, handsome tree of medium size, with larger, darker leaves than other Maples. Casts a dense, cool shade.

VAR. PURPURASCENS. 60. A purplish tone is imparted to the tree by the purple under-surface of its leaves; the effect is fine when the leaves are in motion.

A. RUBRUM. *Red, or Scarlet Maple*. 40. Large tree, with spreading branches. The earliest Maple to bloom, the beautiful red flowers appearing in late winter. In the fall, the leaves turn to the most brilliant shades of red and scarlet.

A. SACCHARUM. *Sugar or Rock Maple*. 60. This tree is chieftain of its clan, straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, and longer-lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet. One of the finest and most generally useful of all our shade trees; makes grand avenues.

A. TATARICUM. *Tartarian Maple*. 20. A distinct and attractive dwarf tree of moderate growth, valuable for grouping. Scarlet foliage in autumn. Will thrive where the Japanese Maples fail and is just as handsome.

VAR. GINNALA. *Siberian Maple*. 20. More like a large shrub, with three-lobed leaves and flowers in long panicles. Foliage turns bright red in autumn. Sometimes used as a substitute for the Japanese Maples.



Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple

ACER, continued

A. POLYMORPHUM. *Japanese Maple*. 20. These are the most delicately beautiful of small exotic trees. The more vigorous types like *Atropurpureum*, *Dissectum*, *Sanguineum* and *Aurea* are quite hardy. In some varieties the leaves are exquisitely cut and bright-colored, while others are deep blood-red and smoother in outline. Landscape gardeners use them in quantity for hardy permanent beds of color. Grown as little specimen lawn trees, or in pots for house and porch decoration, they are also charming. There is not a dwarf tree in cultivation which can compare with the Japanese Maple for grace and beauty. They grow best in partially shaded situations and in rich, well-drained soil, and easily become the feature of any place in which they may be planted.

VAR. ATROPURPUREUM. 20. Very dark reddish purple foliage which holds its color well all summer. One of the most beautiful.

VAR. DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM. 20. Deep purplish red foliage which is most charmingly cut and divided and adds a graceful, feathery effect to the tree.

VAR. SANGUINEUM. 20. The brightest red foliage of all the Japanese Maples. Makes a brilliant contrast when planted in front of evergreens.

VAR. AUREUM. 20. Bright golden yellow foliage, handsomely cut and keeping its color all through the season.



Sugar Maple

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnut

The Horse-Chestnuts have an elegant pyramidal habit, deeply lobed leaves and showy, upright panicles of white or red flowers. They are hardy, vigorous, free from insects, and among the first trees to unfold their leaves in spring.

Æ. GLABRA. *Ohio Buckeye*. 60. Grows very large, with spreading branches and light green leaves turning yellow in autumn. Great clusters of yellowish flowers in spring, and prickly burs, enclosing the nuts, or "buckeyes," in autumn.

Æ. HIPPOCASTANUM. *European White-flowered Horse-Chestnut*. 60. A large tree of regular outline, spangled in May with great, upright spikes of white flowers. Has no superior as a specimen flowering tree.

VAR. RUBICUNDA. *Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut*. 40. A somewhat smaller tree, with darker leaves and splendid, showy, red flower-spikes opening a little later. Fine for contrasting with the white-flowered. One of the finest trees in cultivation.

VAR. ALBA FLORE PLENO. *Double-flowering Horse-Chestnut*. 60. A superb variety, with large panicles of double flowers, like hyacinth trusses in effect. Has no nuts to litter the lawn.

For Dwarf Horse-Chestnut, see *Pavia*, among Shrubs, page 70.

Ailanthus

Chinese Sumach; Tree of Heaven

A. GLANDULOSA. 60. An extremely quick-growing, tropical-looking tree, with pinnate, palm-like leaves. Valuable because it thrives in smoky cities and in soils where other trees perish. Only fertile trees should be planted, as the pollen from infertile sorts is disagreeable.

Alnus · Alder

Of quick growth in dry or damp soils; especially useful for planting in soggy situations where other trees will not grow. Medium-sized, pyramidal trees, with dark foliage.

A. GLUTINOSA. *European or Common Alder*. 40. Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped, wavy. Remarkably quick in growth.

A. INCANA. 40. Has pointed, oval or oblong leaves. Handsome and graceful. Bears dainty catkins in spring, and adds little cones in the fall. Good for planting by the edge of water.

A. LACINIATA IMPERIALIS. *Imperial Cut-leaved Alder*. 40. Of stately, graceful habit, with large and deep-cut foliage. Vigorous and perfectly hardy. A grand lawn tree.



European White-flowered Horse-Chestnut

Amelanchier · Mespilus

A. BOTRYAPIUM. *Juneberry, Service Tree and Shadblow*. 20. Of graceful, slender, fastigate form, white in April with a thick cloud of drooping snowy flowers that render it very conspicuous among bare, leafless trees. Its small, purplish fruits are edible in June.

Aralia · Angelica Tree

These are very distinguished small trees, with large, finely divided foliage and showy heads of cream-white flowers. They are quite useful in subtropical gardening or for forming showy, odd-looking clumps anywhere. Give a slight protection of straw or evergreen boughs in winter.

A. JAPONICA. 40. A distinct and handsome Japanese species, of spreading growth. Foliage immense and finely divided, stems spiny, flowers in great white spikes in July.

A. PENTAPHYLLA. 20. Grows more like a shrub, with long, slender branches and few prickles. Very graceful when planted on rocky slopes, with its arching branches and bright green, shiny foliage. Bears green flowers in long umbels.

A. SPINOSA. *Hercules' Club*. 40. A showy native tree, with broad, handsomely cut leaves and huge clusters of small white flowers in July. Its winter effect is unique and handsome.

Betula · Birch

The Birches are rightly considered among the most graceful and artistic of the deciduous trees, and for producing decorative effects they cannot be excelled. The paper-barked varieties are picturesque in all locations, while the white-barked kinds are wonderfully attractive.

B. ALBA. *European White Birch.* 60. This is the famous Birch of literature. Quite erect when young, its branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow-white, and very effective in landscape views, especially if grown in front of a background of dark evergreens.

VAR. ATROPURPUREA. *Purple Birch.* 60. A handsome, white-barked tree, with dark purple leaves which contrast beautifully with the bark.

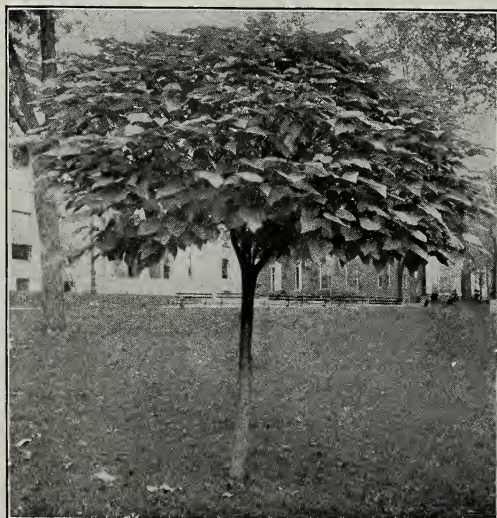
B. ALBA, VAR. FASTIGIATA. *Pyramidal Birch.* 60. Almost as useful in landscape work as the Lombardy Poplar. Of tall, columnar habit and very beautiful and effective.

B. LENTA. *Black or Cherry Birch.* 40. A large and handsome native species, with fine-grained, valuable wood. This is the variety from which is obtained the well-known aromatic "birch-bark."

B. LUTEA. *Yellow Birch.* 60. Large, native tree, with fine leaves and yellowish gray bark.

B. NIGRA. *River or Red Birch.* 60. A moisture-loving, graceful tree, with numerous slender branches and torn and ragged bark.

B. POPULIFOLIA. *American White Birch.* 40. A rather small tree, with smooth, white bark and handsome foliage. Most effective when planted in front of evergreens to afford strong contrast to its bark.



Catalpa Bungei

BETULA, continued

B. PAPYRIFERA. *Paper or Canoe Birch.* 60. The brilliant white bark of this species is wonderfully effective, particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens. A large, vigorous, upright tree, with broad, handsome leaves. Particularly effective when three or four young trees are grown in a clump.

CARYA (SHELLBARK). See Nut Trees.

CASTANEA (CHESTNUT). See Nut Trees.

Catalpa · Indian Bean

A highly ornamental group, with large, cordate, bright green leaves and showy clusters of large purple and white flowers in July, when few other trees are blooming. They grow fast and bloom when quite young. The long beans of some species are odd and attractive.

C. BUNGEI. *Chinese Catalpa.* A curious dwarf form that grows naturally only 3 or 4 feet high and twice as broad. It is very useful in formal work, when grafted on stems 5 to 8 feet high, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head of great, soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, strong-growing, unique. Besides the tall form, we can supply specimens worked low, forming handsome, dwarf specimens.

C. BIGNONIODES, VAR. AUREA. 40. A rather small tree, with wide-spreading branches. Its large, heart-shaped leaves are a rich yellow in spring and early summer, producing beautiful effects when contrasted with plain and purple-leaved trees.

VAR. ARGENTEA. 40. Leaves blotched and variegated with white. Can be used in contrasts or pruned back for subtropical bedding, when the leaves grow to large size.

C. SPECIOSA. *Western Catalpa.* 60. A fine, hardy tree, with broad, heart-shaped foliage, and well adapted for forest or ornamental planting. The coarse-grained, soft wood is very durable and useful for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. Blooms in June, bearing handsome racemes of white flowers, rivaling in beauty those of many of the flowering shrubs. In late summer, its great crop of long, narrow "beans" is very effective.

Celtis

Hackberry; Nettle Tree

C. OCCIDENTALIS. 60. A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. Its light green leaves are glossy, pointed, almost entirely free from insects; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide, elm-shaped head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy and healthy, thriving in all soils.

*Double White-flowering Cherry*

Cerasus · Cherry

These small, thrifty, hardy, flowering trees are not sufficiently appreciated outside the "Land of Cherry Blossoms." In their blooming season each tree is a perfect mass of daintily formed flowers, that in the weeping varieties sweep the grass in long wreaths.

C. AVIUM, VAR. ALBA FLORE PLENO.

Double White-flowering Cherry. 20. A charming small tree, with branches completely hidden by a mass of large, double white flowers in May.

C. JAPONICA.

20. The famous ornamental Cherry of Japan, where it is cultivated in many forms, some of them full-double. One of the handsomest flowering specimen trees in cultivation. Our trees are all top-grafted on tall stems that allow the bloom-wreathed branches space to form an exquisite drooping crown.

C. PADUS.

European Bird Cherry. 20. A handsome flowering tree, bearing long clusters of small white flowers in May, followed by bright red fruit, much beloved by birds. It is one of the earliest trees to leaf out in the spring.

C. PUMILA, VAR. RHEXI FLORE PLENO.

20. The white, double flowers of this pretty dwarf are rose-like in size and regularity of petals. At blooming time it is a white drift of them.

For other varieties consult Trees of Drooping Habit.

Cercidiphyllum

Kadsura Tree

C. JAPONICUM. 20. A beautiful, bushy tree, with slender branches and light green foliage. When young it is somewhat pyramidal in habit, and at all times it is distinctly graceful.

Cercis

Red Bud; Judas Tree

C. CANADENSIS. 20. The hardiest and, perhaps, the finest species of a handsome group of early and profuse-flowering trees. Medium height, forming a broad, irregular head of glossy, heart-shaped leaves that color pure yellow in fall. It blooms in earliest spring, with the dogwoods and magnolias, and is valuable for grouping with them. Its masses of small, delicate rosy purple flowers wreath the leafless branches so thickly as to give very fine contrasts and cheery spring effects. Must be transplanted when small.

Cladrastis · Yellow Wood

C. TINCTORIA (*Virgilia lutea*). 40. One of the most beautiful medium-sized native flowering trees. It has a short trunk and wide, rounded head of handsome foliage that colors clear yellow in fall. Its wood yields a clear yellow dye. In June it is showy and fragrant, with long, drooping racemes of pure white, pea-shaped flowers.

Cornus · Dogwood

Handsome trees of medium size, flowering after the red bud, when most other trees are still bare. Their great four-petaled white or red blossoms are carried in showy, horizontal masses. They rank next to the magnolias as spring-flowering trees, and next to the scarlet oak for brilliant autumn foliage. In summer their knobs of showy scarlet berries are odd and attractive.

*White-flowering Dogwood*

CRATÆGUS, continued

abundant, often quite fragrant; the fruits are retained long in some species, are so thick as to burden the branches and frequently of bright colors. Their foliage colors brilliantly in fall.

C. CORDATA. *Washington Thorn*. 20. A handsome tree with slender, spiny branches and a profusion of white flowers in early spring, followed by great clusters of coral-red fruit which clings to the branches a long time. The fall coloring of its foliage is particularly brilliant and beautiful.

C. CRUS-GALLI. *Cockspur Thorn*. 20. An exceedingly pretty dwarf tree, with widely extended horizontal branches, giving it a flat-topped effect. The leaves are thick, glossy, semi-persistent, coloring to rich orange and scarlet in fall; flowers profuse, white, with tinge of red, opening in May; fruits scarlet, persistent until spring.

C. OXYACANTHA, VAR. ALBA FLORE PLENO. *Double White Hawthorn*. 20. When in bloom, a mass of clustered double, rose-like white blossoms in May. This is the famous May Thorn of English gardens. Has spreading branches and stout spines. Very handsome.

VAR. COCCINEA FLORE PLENO. *Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn*. 20. Of quick growth, showy, and perhaps the best sort. The large, perfectly double flowers in May are a rich, glowing crimson.

VAR. ROSEA FLORE PLENO. *Double Pink Hawthorn*. 20. Pretty, rose-colored, double blooms in May.

Cytisus

C. LABURNUM. *Golden Chain, or Bean Tree*. 20. This charming small tree takes its familiar name from the long racemes of golden yellow flowers with which it is radiant in June. It is of picturesquely irregular growth, and has glossy, pinnate leaves. Prefers a somewhat sheltered situation.

Diospyros

D. VIRGINIANA. *Persimmon*. 60. This is the puckery Persimmon, the tree of which is much grown for its decorative features. It is a very ornamental tree, with a round-topped head and handsome, shining foliage. The fruit is an inch or more in diameter, of an orange-yellow, with bright cheek when touched by the frost.



Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech (see page 43)

CORNUS, continued

C. FLORIDA. *White-flowering Dogwood*. 20. The great white flowers are 3 inches and more in width, lasting for as many weeks. Besides this fine characteristic, the bright red bark on its young growths makes it attractive and cheery in winter. Tree is branching in habit and blooms when quite small.

VAR. FLORA RUBRA. 20. A new and rare variety, with handsome red flowers displayed at even an earlier age than those of the White Dogwood.

C. WELCH'S VARIEGATED. 20. A handsome novelty introduced by us. It was found growing in a bed of seedling *Cornus florida* several years ago, and has stood the dry summers and cold winters with all the vigor of its old, well-known parent and possessing the same habit and characteristic growth. The leaves are beautifully blotched, tinted and bordered creamy white in early spring, changing to carmine center and crimson margin in midsummer and fall, holding their magnificent coloring the entire season. The best variegated-leaved tree that will thrive in our climate.

For other species, consult *Trees of Drooping Habit and Shrubs*.

Cratægus · Flowering Thorn

The low, dense, neat habit of the Thorns adapts them well for planting in small yards and for grouping anywhere. They are very hardy and grow well in all dry soils. The foliage is varied, always attractive, handsome and almost ever-green in some cases; the flowers are showy and

Fagus · Beech

The Beeches are hardwood trees of moderate growth and great beauty, invaluable for specimens, avenues and screens. They are distinguishable by their sturdy, solid trunks, smooth, gray bark and lustrous leaves, disposed in horizontal masses. All are beautiful even when small, and become magnificent with age. Prune back severely when planting.

F. FERRUGINEA. *American Beech*. 60. Our noble native forest tree, with silvery bark, fine, spreading growth and symmetrical, rounded head. Especially attractive in spring with the tender, delicate green of its leaves and pendent flowers. Pure yellow in fall.

F. SYLVATICA. *English Beech*. 60. Slower growing, more compact, with larger foliage that clings through winter. Valuable for specimens, grouping and for screens.

VAR. HETEROPHYLLA. *Fern-leaved Beech*. 20. An elegant dwarf variety of the English Beech, with delicately cut leaves and slender, drooping young shoots that give it a singularly airy and graceful wavy aspect. Forms a most ornamental addition to the lawn.

VAR. INCISA. *Cut-leaved Beech*. 20. A specimen tree of rare beauty, erect and rapid in growth, with leaves curiously divided and deeply and beautifully cut.

VAR. PURPUREA RIVERSI. *Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech*. 60. Where a large tree with purple foliage is wanted, nothing equals this. It is generally conceded to be the finest of all purple-leaved trees. Though it varies in intensity of color, from early spring until late fall, the leaves are always a rich shade.

VAR. PURPUREA ROSEA MARGINATA. *Tricolored Beech*. 60. A charming form of same height, with deep purple leaves margined with rose. Give a sheltered position.

Fraxinus · Ash

The Ashes most important in cultivation are mostly tall, pyramidal trees with rather light green pinnate leaves that turn yellow, dark purple, or remain plain green in fall. They grow rapidly when young, and are easily transplanted.

F. AMERICANA. *American White Ash*. 60. Our forest tree, tallest of the species, with straight, clean trunk, smooth, gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks and streets.

F. LANCEOLATA (*F. viridis*). *Green Ash*. 40. A pretty tree of medium size, with handsome foliage, bright green on both sides.

FRAXINUS, continued

F. EXCELSIOR. *European Ash*. 60. Somewhat smaller and more spreading than the American Ash, with short, thick trunk and darker foliage. Remains green in fall.

F. ORNUS. *Flowering Ash*. 20. Small and neat-growing, with terminal panicles of fringe-like, greenish white flowers in May or June.

Gleditschia · Honey Locust

G. TRIACANTHOS. *Three-thorned Honey Locust*. 60. A large, vigorous tree, with wide-spreading branches, feathery, fern-like leaves, and a stout armament of thorns. Makes a fine defensive hedge. Bears long, pendent seed-pods, slightly twisted, with sweetish contents.

VAR. INERMIS. *Thornless Honey Locust*. 60. A handsome tree of slenderer habit, almost spineless, and therefore more suitable for lawns. Size and fruit same as the former.

Gymnocladus

G. CANADENSIS. *Kentucky Coffee Tree*. 40. A picturesquely irregular tree, with peculiarly rough-barked, twigless branches and broad fronds of twice-pinnate foliage of a bluish green. Bears long racemes of white flowers in early summer. Foliage turns yellow in fall.



Kentucky Coffee Tree



Tulip Tree

Halesia

H. TETRAPTERA. *Snowball* or *Silver Bell Tree*. 20. A neat and pretty little tree, with large, dark green leaves. May be grown as a shrub. In May while the leaves are yet small, its branches are hung thickly with small white or pinkish drooping bells about one inch long. These are followed by large and curious winged seeds which impart to it a strangely ornamental effect.

JUGLANS (WALNUT). See Nut Trees

Kœlreuteria

K. PANICULATA. *Varnish Tree*. 60. A rare tree from North China, very showy in July, when spangled with foot-long clusters of golden yellow flowers, and in autumn when its foliage colors to crimson and gold. It is perfectly hardy, and its neat, trim shape, coupled with its light, airy leaves, makes a very desirable tree for the lawn.

Liriodendron

L. TULIPIFERA. *Tulip Tree*. 60. A tall, magnificent native, of rapid, pyramidal growth. Its smooth, erect gray bole rises to a great height, and is clothed with a splendid vesture of large, odd-shaped, glossy leaves and spangled in spring with large, tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow and orange. One of our most distinguished tall trees for broad avenues, parks and lawns.

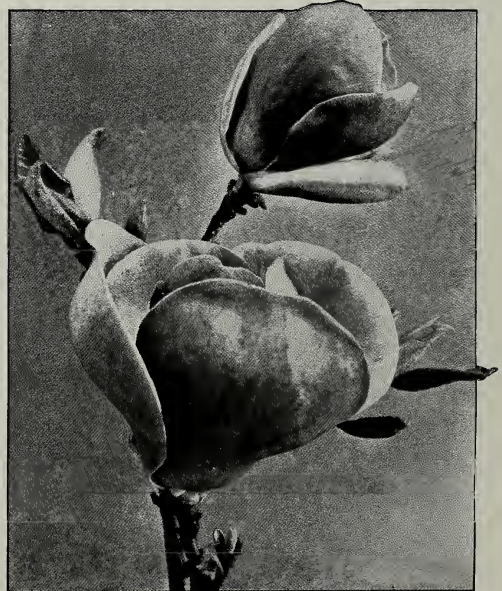
Larix · Larch

L. EUROPÆA. *European Larch*. 60. A tall and handsome deciduous conifer, with tapering trunk and pyramidal head. Particularly beautiful in early spring, when covered with soft and feathery foliage of a delicate green. Its plummy foliage and drooping twigs give it a very graceful effect, while its trim, straight figure is most imposing and majestic, and becomes the feature of any landscape. A grand, hardy lawn tree that thrives well in all but soggy soils. The autumn effect is very beautiful, the foliage turning a brilliant yellow, giving the tree the appearance of being a fountain of gold. Planted among evergreens, it adds a most desirable touch of brightness to them.

L. LEPTOLEPIS. *Japanese Larch*. 60. Has horizontal branches, tapering to a point, of yellowish or reddish brown. Foliage is broader than the European, but soft and bluish green. Bears a profusion of small cones.

Liquidambar

L. STYRACIFLUA. *Sweet Gum*. 60. A tree that is beautiful in all stages, useful in all sorts of planting, and has more distinct, admirable traits than perhaps any other. It has a narrowly ovate head, formed of short, cork-winged branches and masses of star-shaped, lustrous leaves that color to intense crimson-scarlet in fall. Even in winter its odd, swinging seed-balls and cork-winged branches make it picturesque and interesting. The name is from its fragrant sap and leaves. For street and park planting, or for specimens.



Flowers of Magnolia Lenzii (see page 45)

Magnolia

The spring inflorescence of the Magnolias is grand beyond description. Their great white, pink and purple cups open in rich profusion before the leaves of other trees appear; the fruits which follow them are large, bright-colored and showy; the leaves are tropical in size and appearance; the trees are naturally of fine habit and bloom when quite small. When planted in front of evergreens the cool green background affords an effective contrast to the flowers. They should be transplanted only in spring.

CHINESE SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

M. CONSPICUA. *Chinese White Magnolia*. 40. A choice, showy species, shrub-like when young, but gradually forming a medium-sized tree. Its superb white flowers cover the tree thickly in April, and form a conspicuous, handsome ornament to the lawn.

M. LENNEL. 20. A hybrid variety of great beauty, rather shrubby in growth. The large flowers are of a deep rose-color, the foliage tropical and heavy, the tree vigorous and profuse-blooming, frequently opening grand flowers at intervals through the summer.

M. HALLEANA (*M. stellata*). 20. A pretty dwarf form, which opens its snowy, semi-double flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia; their fragrance is pronounced and delicate.

M. PURPUREA (*M. obovata*). 20. Of dwarf habit; very showy in May and June, when its great purple flowers are open.

M. SOULANGEANA. *Soulange's Magnolia*. 40. One of the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. In growth it is more like a large shrub. Its blossoms are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Conspicua*, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy.

M. SPECIOSA. *Showy-flowered Magnolia*. 20. The flowers of this species are a trifle smaller and lighter-colored than those of *Soulangeana*, but the tree is of the same habit. The flowers open about a week later and remain perfect on the tree longer than those of any other Chinese Magnolia. Very hardy.

HARDY AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

M. ACUMINATA. *Cucumber Magnolia*. 60. The tallest of all the species, growing rapidly into a fine pyramidal tree. In midsummer large, creamy white blossoms appear among its deep green leaves, and large, cucumber-shaped fruits that turn bright crimson succeed them. A grand avenue tree. Foliage turns yellow in fall.

MAGNOLIA, continued

M. GLAUCA. *Sweet Bay*. 40. When planted in moist soil this makes a handsome tree. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. In June its pure white flower-cups are lovely and fragrant.

M. TRIPETALA. *Umbrella Tree*. 40. Named from the whorled arrangement of its great, glossy leaves. The white flowers, also of great size, open in June and are followed by rose-colored fruit-cones.



Magnolia Soulangeana

Nyssa

N. SYLVATICA. *Sour Gum; Tupelo*. 60. A bold and picturesque tree, valued for the flaming scarlet of its autumn foliage. Grows best in moist soil and is particularly fine for the banks of streams. The foliage in summer is leathery and very glossy.

Paulownia · Empress Tree

P. IMPERIALIS. 40. A splendid tree of tropical appearance, with erect panicles of handsome, lilac-purple flowers, often a foot long; the great leaves frequently measure 18 inches across, or larger, if cut back every year as in tropical bedding. When allowed to grow to its full height, it makes an imposing tree of great character—something entirely different from the more familiar trees—and attracts much attention wherever grown, as it has a distinct beauty of its own.



Oriental Plane Tree

Persica · Peach

Most beautiful small trees, which at their blossoming time in May have every twig and branch bright with beautifully formed flowers, rendering them showy and attractive at a great distance. The habit and the foliage of the two varieties is the same, the only difference being in the color of the flowers.

P. VULGARIS, var. ALBA FL. PL. Double White-flowering Peach. 20. Superb buds and blooms of purest white. The tree can be grown as a tall shrub, or planted in the back part of the border, or it makes a handsome tree for planting singly on the lawn.

var. SANGUINEA FL. PL. Double Red-flowering Peach. 20. Semi-double flowers of bright red. A brilliant contrast for grouping with the white form.

Platanus

Plane Tree; Sycamore

P. ORIENTALIS. Oriental Plane. 60. One of the oldest cultivated trees, and among the best for street and avenue planting. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy, free from insects, vigorous in all soils, especially along the water's edge. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, with large, leathery, clear-cut leaves that turn yellow in fall.

PLATANUS, continued

P. OCCIDENTALIS. American Plane; Buttonwood. 60. Broad-spreading, round topped, massive and picturesque. Very effective in winter when its branches show almost as white as a birch's, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed. The foliage is broad, bright green and handsomely cut. In fall it bears a profusion of "balls" on long, slender stems, which persist until late in the winter and are exceedingly ornamental.

Populus · Poplar

Poplars are more easily and quickly grown than almost any other trees, and thrive in nearly all soils. Their leaves are bright and their tops thin, fitting them better for use in composition than as specimen trees. However, where immediate shade is desired, they can be planted with slower-growing, more permanent trees among them, and when the latter are large enough the Poplars may be cut away, if unsatisfactory. For screens, shelter-belts, sea-side planting, streets, etc., great numbers of the trees are planted. When this is done judiciously they give a cheerful, sprightly air to almost any place. Their autumn coloring is bright yellow and they add a brilliant touch to the landscape.

P. ALBA BOLLEANA. 60. Similar to the well-known Lombardy Poplar in habit, but broader, and, like it, useful in breaking the monotony of lower round-topped trees. Will grow to a tall spire. Its leaves are glossy green above, silvery beneath. A favorite with landscape gardeners.

P. BALSAMIFERA. Balsam Poplar; Balm of Gilead. 60. A handsome native tree, with thick, dark, ovate leaves, silvery beneath. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

P. NIGRA, var. ITALICA (P. fastigiata). Lombardy or Italian Poplar. 60. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly. Forms striking lawn groups; is much used at Newport for tall screen hedges. Always makes a striking feature in any landscape.

P. MONILIFERA. Carolina Poplar. 60. Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons it makes a strong, durable tree, but it is often trimmed to a round head. Trimming increases the size of the leaves.

var. AUREA VAN GEERTII. Golden Poplar. 60. One of the finest golden-leaved trees for contrast groups, as it holds its color well throughout the season. Has all the fine, vigorous characteristics of the species.

Prunus · Plum

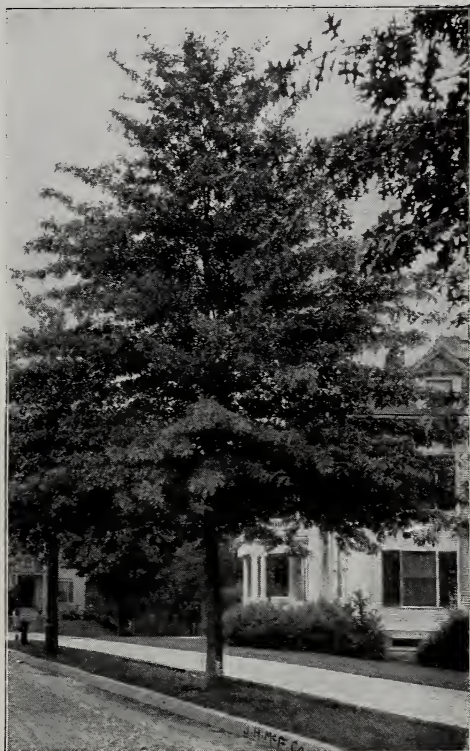
OTHELLO. 20. A purple-leaved Burbank Plum, making a useful combination of foliage and fruit. Is a handsome lawn tree, with its brilliant reddish purple foliage, bright clusters of white flowers in early spring, and profusion of deep crimson fruit ripening the very earliest of all Plums.

P. PISSARDI. *Purple-leaved Plum*. 20. A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in spring, later with showy, pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental hedges or planting in quantity for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common Plum will stand, and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year both in its foliage and flowers. One of the most valuable of the flowering trees.

Ptelea · Hop Tree

Small, unique lawn trees, with glossy, trifoliate leaves that exhale a hop-like odor when bruised. This odor is even more noticeable in the seeds, which hang in hop-like, light green clusters for some time after the leaves have fallen in autumn. Of easy culture in any soil.

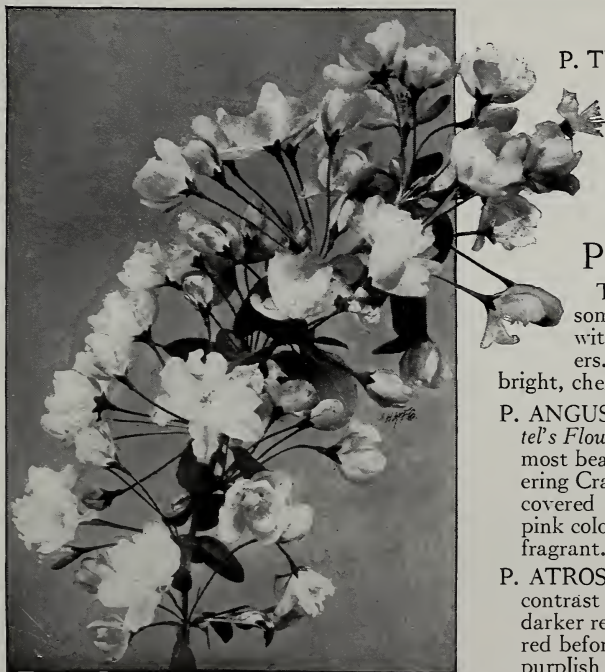
P. TRIFOLIATA. 20. Hardy, rounded, handsome in leaf and fruit. A valuable tree for planting on a small lawn.



Pin Oak (see page 48)

PTELEA, continued

P. TRIFOLIATA, var. AUREA. *Golden Hop Tree*. 20. Of the same handsome, fruitful habit as the foregoing, but with very glossy, golden yellow leaves, constant throughout the season. Admirable for contrasts and grouping on the lawn.



Flowers of Bechtel's Flowering Crab

Pyrus · Flowering Crab

The Flowering Crabs are hardy, handsome little trees, fragrant in early spring with clusters of exquisite buds and flowers. The single sorts also bear crops of bright, cherry-like fruits.

P. ANGUSTIFOLIA, var. BECHTELI. *Bechtel's Flowering Crab*. 20. A low, bushy tree, the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of Flowering Crabs. At a distance the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant.

P. ATROSANGUINEA. 20. Makes a beautiful contrast to the other varieties by reason of its darker red flowers. The buds are deep purplish red before opening, and the entire flower has a purplish tinge. Tree is of same habit as the others.



Avenue of Oaks

QUERCUS, continued

- P. FLORIBUNDA.** *Flowering Crab.* 20. A large shrub or small tree, often thorny, with rose-red flowers borne in great profusion in May. The fruit is red and very small, on long stems.
- P. PARKMANI** (*P. Halliana*). *Parkman's Double-flowering Crab.* 20. An elegant Japanese dwarf, with long-stemmed, semi-double flowers of deep rose-color wreathing its branches. It makes a fine, compact growth with deep green leaves. The buds are long and handsome, and when cut last a long time.

Quercus · Oak

Although their growth at first is slow, if planted in good soil the Oaks will outgrow many other trees. For wide lawns, parks, public grounds, avenues, etc., where they have room to develop, few trees are so majestic and imposing, so enduring, so varied in expression. Their great vigor and hardihood enable them to withstand many untoward conditions. Cut all side branches close to the main stem before planting.

- Q. ALBA.** *White Oak.* 60. Grandest of its genus and of our American trees. A spreading, towering species when fully developed, with rugged, massive trunk and branches. The deeply lobed leaves change to dark crimson in fall.
- Q. CERRIS.** *Turkey Oak.* 60. A large tree, with rather short, spreading branches.
- Q. COCCINEA.** *Scarlet Oak.* 60. A grand, round-topped tree, with bright green, deeply cut leaves that color to sparkling red in fall.
- Q. MACROCARPA.** *Mossy Cup, or Bur Oak.* 60. Of massive, open growth, with moss-fringed acorns, large, heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark.

QUERCUS, continued

- Q. PALUSTRIS.** *Pin Oak.* 40. The most graceful and dainty of the family. Almost pyramidal in habit, and sometimes described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most Oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, turning orange-scarlet in fall. A most beautiful, fast-growing tree for avenues or lawns.
- Q. PEDUNCULATA, VAR. FASTIGIATA.** *Pyramidal Oak.* 60. A distinct, handsome form, with upright branches forming a narrow columnar head. Green until late in fall.
- Q. ROBUR.** *English Oak.* 60. A broad, spreading, graceful tree, of slow growth, reaching a mighty stature and remaining vigorous and beautiful for centuries.

VAR. CONCORDIA. *Golden Oak.* 40. A choice variety of medium growth, with bright yellow foliage through spring and early summer. Hardy, healthy, constant in color.

- Q. RUBRA.** *Red Oak.* 60. A large tree, unusually large in leaf and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf-stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn.



Weeping Silver-leaved Linden (see page 52)

Salisburya · Ginkgo

S. ADIANTIFOLIA. *Maidenhair Fern Tree*. 40. A distinguished Japanese tree, of columnar growth when young, spreading with age, into an odd, sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are clean-cut and shaped like the leaves of the Maidenhair Fern. A rare and elegant tree that is yet robust enough to endure general city planting. Its unique appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable acquisition. Grows fast; has no insect or fungus enemies.

Salix · Willow

Besides the beauty of their airy summer foliage, the Willows have a distinct value in the brightness of their bark when leaves have fallen. There are few trees that can be used to such advantage for cheery winter effects. They grow fast and are adapted to a variety of soils and uses. Frequent cutting back gives a thicker growth of bright young twigs.

S. LAURIFOLIA. *Laurel-leaved Willow*. 20. A beautiful, distinct, small tree, with shining, laurel-like leaves that make it very conspicuous in sunshine. Can be clipped into form like a bay tree; has bright green bark; is beautiful the year round.

S. REGALIS. *Silver Willow*. 60. A large tree, with short and thick trunk and yellowish brown branches. The foliage is ashy gray and silvery, giving a white appearance to the whole tree.

S. ROSMARINIFOLIA. *Rosemary-leaved Willow*. 20. A pretty dwarf, with feathery branches and small silvery leaves. Grafted on tall stems, it forms a neat round head of silver-gray.

S. VITELLINA AUREA. 60. A fine tree at all seasons, but very showy in the winter months for its bright yellow bark, making it a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

We can also supply in quantity other bright-barked Willows for grouping, among them CARDINALIS and its variety, WENTWORTH (bright and deep red), CANESCENS, SCARLET, and JAPAN GOLDEN.

Sophora · Pagoda Tree

S. JAPONICA. *Japan Pagoda Tree*. 40. An odd and unique specimen tree, so different from other trees in style of growth that it always attracts attention. Its short branches form a dense, round head. In August its shining green leaves are decked with clusters of white blossoms.

Sorbus · Mountain Ash

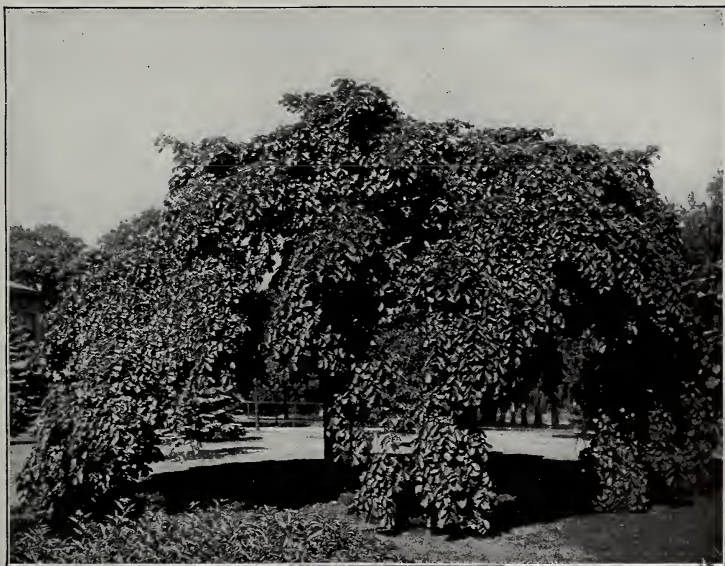
Medium-sized trees, with handsome, pinnate leaves, neat habit and showy crops of bright red berries, persistent until late in winter, giving a brilliant note to the autumn landscape.

SORBUS (PYRUS) AUCUPARIA. *European Mountain Ash*. 20. Hardy, erect, with smooth bark and dense, regular head; berry clusters large and bright. A most beautiful, decorative flowering tree for a small lawn.

VAR. QUERCIFOLIA. *Oak-leaved Mountain Ash*. 20. Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath.

Taxodium · Deciduous Cypress

T. DISTICHUM. *Southern, or Bald Cypress*. 60. Perfectly hardy, even in the North, and grows well on dry or wet soil. It is a beautiful and stately tree, pyramidal in shape, with light and fleecy foliage of delicate green.



Camperdown Weeping Elm (see page 52)

With our 1,200 acres, forty-five immense greenhouses, storage cellars and packing-houses covering more than an acre of ground, and our own side-tracks, we are in a position to give better service than any other nursery in the country.



American Linden

Tilia · Linden, Basswood

The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large and cordate, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees, fine also for specimens and grouping.

T. AMERICANA. *American Linden.* 60. A stately tree, with large, shining cordate leaves. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

T. PLATYPHYLLOS. *Large-leaved European Linden.* 60. An exceedingly broad-leaved variety, flowering in June, the earliest of the Lindens. Very popular in Europe.

VAR. ARGENTEA. *Silver-leaved Linden.* 60. Conspicuous among other trees because of its silver-lined leaves. These give it great brilliancy when ruffled by the wind. Handsome, vigorous, pyramidal in shape.

VAR. AUREA. *Golden-barked Linden.* 60. A handsome variety, with bright yellow bark covering the branches, giving it a picturesque appearance.

Ulmus · Elm

Where given room to develop, the Elm forms majestic specimens of lofty height and retains its beauty and vigor almost as long as the oaks. Most useful for landscape planting. All the species make a rapid growth under favorable conditions.

ULMUS, continued

U. AMERICANA. *American Elm.* 60. Easily distinguished by its wide, arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak, this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Yellow or brown in fall.

U. CAMPESTRIS. *English Elm.* 60. More densely branched than the American, and not quite so tall, with smaller, darker leaves, retained longer in autumn. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles.

VAR. DAMPIERI AUREA. *Dampier's Golden Elm.* 60. Leaves of bright golden yellow, with green spots in center. Very striking.

VAR. STRICTA PURPUREA. *Purple-leaved English Elm.* 60. Leaves purple, branches erect. A beautiful contrast for the other Elms.

U. FULVA. *Red or Slippery Elm.* 40. Somewhat smaller than the American and English Elms, with larger leaves. Forms a spreading head and is a good avenue tree. Yellowish in fall. The mucilaginous bark is medicinal.

U. SCABRA (U. montana). *Scotch or Wych Elm.* 60. A grand, spreading tree of rapid growth and variable habit, forming a broad, round-topped head.

VAR. DOVÆI. 60. A remarkably vigorous, upright-growing sort, especially adapted to street planting.

VAR. HUNTINGDONI. *Huntingdon Elm.* 60. Erect, vigorous and quick in growth, with clean, smooth bark. One of the finest Elms.

VAR. FASTIGIATA (PYRAMIDALIS). 40. Forms a beautiful, medium-sized specimen tree of elegant pyramidal habit, with twisted leaves.



American Elm

Deciduous Trees of Drooping Habit

The trees of this group are not at all mournful in expression, and the term "Weeping," so generally applied to them, is inappropriate. The most prominent characteristic of most of them is exceeding grace; a few are grotesque and interesting from their oddity. All are invaluable for the variety they add to landscape and garden.

Betula · Birch

B. ALBA. Often classed with Weeping Trees. For description see page 40.

VAR. PENDULA LACINIATA. *Cut-leaved Weeping White Birch*. 40. Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall and slender, vigorous, with slender branches in drooping festoons of delicately-cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in fall, and its bare white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture.

Cerasus

C. JAPONICA, VAR. ROSEA PENDULA. *Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry*. 20. An exquisite little tree, draped in rosy masses of bloom in early spring before its leaves appear. Even when grafted on tall stems, its slender branches sometimes sweep the grass in graceful garlands. Well adapted to small lawns.

Cornus · Dogwood

C. FLORIDA, VAR. PENDULA. *White Weeping Dogwood*. 20. An odd and pretty little tree, growing more like a large shrub, adding to the good characteristics of the other Dogwoods a distinct weeping habit, which makes it a unique and interesting member of this family.



Cut-leaved Weeping White Birch

Fagus · Beech

F. SYLVATICA, VAR. PENDULA. *Weeping Beech*. 40. A large, luxuriant tree, of curious, irregular growth. Its sparkling masses of foliage are swept by tortuous branches into fountain-like masses of green, wonderfully rich and graceful in effect.

Fraxinus · Ash

F. EXCELSIOR, VAR. PENDULA. *Weeping English Ash*. 20. Grafted on tall stems this tree spreads into a pretty green tent of shade, making it a distinct and beautiful ornament to the lawn. One of the best trees for forming arbors and shady seats.

VAR. AUREA PENDULA. 20. Similar to the former, but with bright yellow branches which make it distinctly ornamental. Makes a most effective contrast when planted in front of large evergreens.



Weeping Beech

Morus · Mulberry

M. ALBA, VAR. TATARICA PENDULA. *Teas' Weeping Mulberry*. We cordially recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest and most beautiful of weeping trees. Grafted on a straight stem, 6 to 8 feet high, its branches sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places. The leaves are lustrous and distinctly lobed.

Populus

P. GRANDIDENTATA. *Parasol de St. Julien*. 40. A rather stiff, upright tree, the branches of which take on a curiously zig-zag direction and droop toward the ground from a neat, round head. Exceedingly picturesque and valuable for use as a feature on a small lawn.

Sorbus

S. (PYRUS) AUCUPARIA, VAR. PENDULA. *Weeping Mountain Ash*. 20. A picturesque little tree, excellent for lawn specimens or for covering arbors. It has beautiful pinnate foliage and bears white flowers in broad corymbs in May and June, followed by clusters of bright red, currant-like fruits. A most effective tree for planting in front of tall evergreens.

Salix · Willow

S. BABYLONICA. *Weeping Willow*. 40. A fine, drooping tree, 30 to 40 feet high, with slender branchlets. A most appropriate tree for planting on the banks of streams or lakes, but will thrive well in dry locations. Often used for cemetery planting.

VAR. DOLOROSA. *Wisconsin Weeping Willow*. 40. Of similar fine habit, but hardy farther north.

VAR. ANNULARIS. *Ring Willow*. 40. An odd tree, with the leaves twisting so as to form rings along the drooping branchlets.

S. CAPREA, VAR. PENDULA. *Kilmarnock Weeping Willow*. 20. Unique in form and vigorous in all soils, this Willow has been widely disseminated. It is usually grafted 5 to 7 feet high on stout stems, and then forms a cone of glossy foliage. Makes a most beautiful tree for a small lawn.

S. ELEGANTISSIMA. *Thurlow's Weeping Willow*. 60. Larger and more spreading than the Babylonian form, and hardier. Similar to it in foliage and grayish green bark. Is harder than *Babylonica*.

S. PURPUREA, VAR. PENDULA. *American Weeping Willow*. 40. Forms a fine round head, sweeping outward in fountain shape. Used as a large shrub in some places.

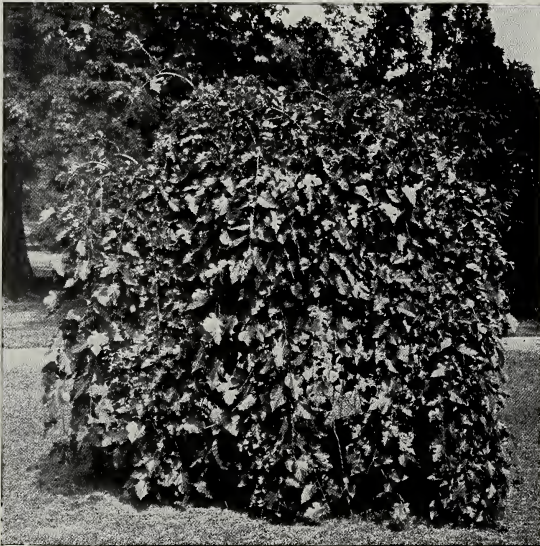
Tilia · Linden

T. PETIOLARIS, VAR. PENDULA. *Weeping Silver-leaved Linden*. 20. An elegant medium-sized tree, of gracefully pendulous habit, that holds its large, silver-lined leaves through the season. Hardy, grows fast and is quite striking.

Ulmus · Elm

U. FULVA, VAR. PENDULA. 40. The most rapid-growing of all weeping trees. The branches at first grow upward, finally bending in graceful curves to the ground.

U. SCABRA, VAR. PENDULA. *Camperdown Weeping Elm*. 20. One of the most distinct and picturesque of all our weeping trees. Of fine and notable habit, the strong, stout branches often sweeping out horizontally for several feet before they curve downward, making a broad, handsome head.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry

In addition to this Catalogue, we issue two others: No. 2, out January 1, containing complete lists of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Trees of all kinds, Shrubs, Vines, etc., with price-list. No. 3, out September 1, contains Spring-flowering Bulbs, Winter-blooming Plants, Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, etc., with price-list. Both of these Catalogues will be sent free upon request, as they are issued.



Cone-Bearing Evergreens

INCLUDING BOTH TREES AND SHRUBS

THE LANDSCAPE GARDENER IS NO LONGER CONTENT to use evergreens in quantity merely for specimen trees, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. As new beauties are being continually discovered in them, new uses develop also. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early spring, the berries of autumn, and winter's tracery of bright bark and twigs. Beautiful beds of permanent color are formed by grouping together sorts of moderate growth, with contrasting foliage,—golden, golden green, silver-blue, rich, dark and delicate green, with bright-berried sorts interspersed. Other new uses are for filling window-boxes, and growing evergreens in tubs for hall and porch plants.

OUR EVERGREENS ARE ALL CAREFULLY GROWN, at good distances for symmetrical development, are root- and top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes with ordinary care. We pack them so that the root-fibers are well protected and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care to keep the fibers from drying out by exposure to air and sun until the stock is planted, its success is reasonably sure. Prune evergreens before the spring growth starts, and only when necessary to thicken their growth or preserve their shape.

ALL WHO DESIRE LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS are invited to send us their lists. We have some very handsome specimens and shall be glad to furnish estimates.

TO ENABLE PURCHASERS TO SELECT such trees as are best suited to the size of their grounds, we have adopted the following numbers to indicate their approximate heights when fully grown:

- 60. Trees attaining a height of 50 feet or more at maturity.
- 40. Trees attaining a height of between 25 feet and 50 feet at maturity.
- 20. Trees attaining a height of less than 25 feet at maturity.

Abies · Fir and Spruce

A. BALSAMEA. *American Silver Fir*. 60. A regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the cone shape when quite young. Leaves dark, lustrous green, lighter beneath.

A. CANADENSIS. Described under Tsuga.

A. CEPHALONICA. *Cephalonian Silver Fir*. 60. A remarkably fine Grecian species, very broad for its height, quite hardy and vigorous. The leaves are sharp-pointed, silvery and dagger-shaped.

ABIES, continued

A. CONCOLOR. 60. The *White Fir* of the Rocky Mountains is one of the most beautiful species in cultivation, growing 80 to 100 feet in height. It withstands heat and drought better than any other Fir, is very hardy and grows rapidly. Its graceful habit, and broad, handsome foliage, glinting with blue on the upper surface, silvery beneath, make it a rival for the Colorado Blue Spruce. Especially bright when young.

VAR. VIOLACEA. Like the above, with dark purple cones.

Chamæcyparis

C. NUTKAENSIS (*Thuyopsis borealis*). *Nootka Sound Cypress*; *Yellow Cedar*. 60. An extra-choice pyramidal evergreen, with spreading, curving branches and flexible branchlets drooping at the tips. Leaves glaucous green.

Juniperus · Juniper; Red Cedar

J. CHINENSIS. *Chinese Juniper*. 40. A handsome pyramidal tree, with slender branches and beautiful, lively green, pointed foliage in whorls.

VAR. AUREA. 40. Similar to the Chinese, except that its foliage on the young branches is golden yellow, very brilliant in the sun.

J. COMMUNIS. *English Juniper*. 20. A neat, dense, fastigate tree, with foliage of grayish green. Useful in formal work.

VAR. HIBERNICA. *Irish Juniper*. 40. An erect, dense column of dark green, found quite effective in general landscape and formal planting.

VAR. SUECICA. *Swedish Juniper*. 40. Of narrow, columnar form, with lighter, more bluish foliage than the Irish Juniper. Branchlets droop at the tips.

VAR. SUECICA NANA. *Dwarf Swedish Juniper*. 20. A fine and compact dwarf form.

J. JAPONICA. 20. Dwarf, dense, bushy, with light lively green foliage in whorls around its procumbent branches.

VAR. AUREA. *Golden Japan Juniper*. 20. Of moderate growth and spreading habit. The attractive golden hued foliage is constant throughout summer, and forms an effective contrast to the dark evergreens.



White Fir

ABIES, continued

A. DOUGLASI. *Douglas' Spruce*. 60. A Colorado species. Forms a large, spreading pyramid of light green foliage, much more feathery in effect than most evergreens.

A. FRASERI. 40. The *Double Balsam Fir* is a rare form from the southern Alleghenies, similar to *A. balsamea* in habit, but longer-lived and richer in effect.

A. NORDMANNIANA. *Nordmann's Silver Fir*. One of the richest evergreens, forming a dense, dark specimen tree of beautiful proportions, that may be finely contrasted with lighter-foliaged sorts. The foliage is wide, dark and lustrous, with a silvery, sparkling under-surface. Its moderate growth adapts the tree well even to grounds of small extent, but with age it reaches grand size, and, when fully grown, is a most noble and imposing feature on a large lawn.

A. PICEA (*A. pectinata*). *European Silver Fir*. 60. Forms a fine pyramid of deep green; grows fast, is hardy, and holds its color well.

A. POLITA. 60. A dense, broad pyramid, with stout rigid branches, which become somewhat pendulous with age. Foliage is a light shining green, and projects in all directions from the branches, giving the tree a most artistic and effective appearance. Fine for a large lawn.



Savin Juniper

JUNIPERUS, continued

J. EXCELSA. 40. Of distinct and compact pyramidal growth, very valuable for formal and group plantings.

J. MACROCARPA (*J. Neaboriensis*). 20. Forms dense, distinct pyramids of short branches. The leaves are short, rigid, glaucous. A handsome specimen tree, and is as distinctively ornamental as almost any other evergreen tree when planted on the lawn.

J. PFITZERIANA. 20. A handsome, bushy tree, with delicate foliage borne on long, whip-like branches. Fine for borders and in evergreen beds.

J. SABINA. *Savin Juniper*. 20. A thickly branched, low, spreading tree; variable, sometimes procumbent. It is very hardy and thrives in the poorest soils; can be trained into any shape. The handsome foliage, of deep dark green, makes it a favorite for many uses, especially for rockwork.

VAR. TAMARISIFOLIA. 20. A creeping form, with soft "needles," borne in threes, of a bright green; each with a white line on top, giving the plant a very dainty appearance.

J. VIRGINIANA. *Red Cedar*. 60. Is always popular, and can be used ornamentally in a number of ways, thriving well and making a fine appearance in soils or situations where other trees will not grow.



Engelmann's Spruce

JUNIPERUS, continued

J. VIRGINIANA, VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. 60. Like the type in habit, but the tips of the young branches are golden yellow. A valuable tree for planting in groups of dark-foliaged trees.

VAR. GLAUCA. *Blue Virginia Cedar*. 60. Throughout the year the leaves are a rich silvery blue. Very handsome and effective.

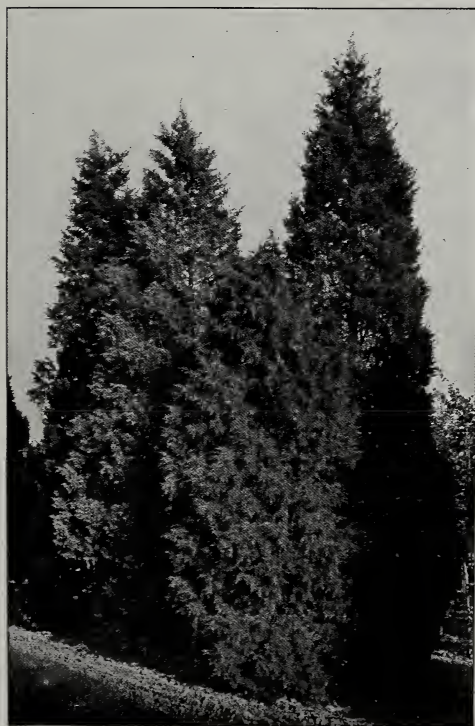
VAR. SCHOTTI. 20. A dwarf form of Cedar with a dense, pyramidal form and bright green, rather light foliage.

Picea · Spruce

P. ALBA. *White Spruce*. 60. One of the very best conifers, especially for cold climates. Compact, upright-growing, long-lived, retaining its branches to the ground, aromatic, drought-resisting; varies in color from light green to glaucous blue.

P. ALCOCKIANA. *Alcock's Spruce*. 60. A hardy and distinct Japanese species of pyramidal habit, with cones that add much to its attractiveness. The leaves are deep green, with white under-surface, creating a most pleasing effect.

P. ENGELMANNI. *Engelmann's Spruce*. 60. A handsome Colorado species that is exceedingly hardy and fine in every way. Its soft, plummy foliage is of a delicate bluish color.



Red Cedar

Pinus . Pine



Koster's Blue Spruce

PICEA, continued

P. EXCELSA. 60. The *Norway Spruce* and its many uses are well known. It is planted for hedges, shelter-belts, screens, backgrounds, etc., in large quantities every year. It has a naturally fine gothic form, and grows fast.

VAR. AUREA. *Golden Norway Spruce*. 60. Not so high as Excelsa, but is desirable on account of its lively contrast to the darker sorts.

VAR. INVERTA. *Weeping Norway Spruce*. 40. Grotesquely pendulous; attractive from its novelty and unique habit. Has larger and lighter green foliage than its parent.

P. NIGRA. *Black Spruce*. 20. A handsome small tree, with slender, pendulous branches. Valuable for cold climates and light, dry soils.

P. PUNGENS. *Colorado Blue Spruce*. 60. A magnificent tree, with a silvery blue sheen that makes it a striking object in any landscape. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plummy branches, often regularly set in whorls.

VAR. KOSTERIANA. *Koster's Blue Spruce*. 40. The very best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. We have paid particular attention to getting the absolutely true stock of this famous tree and can guarantee its true blue color and character.

P. CEMBRA. *Swiss Stone Pine*. 60. A fine-shaped tree, with spreading, short branches, forming a narrow, dense pyramid.

P. EXCELSA. *Bhotan Pine*. 60. A large, handsome tree of loosely graceful habit, with needles longer, more silvery and pendulous than the White Pine's. A grand specimen tree if given room for development.

P. LARICIO, VAR. AUSTRIACA. 60. The *Austrian Pine* is one of the best foreign species for this country. Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy. A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree of grand size; very dark and massive in effect, and when planted in an appropriate location is distinct and unique.

P. MONTANA, VAR. MUGHUS. *Dwarf Mugbo Pine*. A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush, 5 to 8 feet high. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns, rockeries and near the sea.

P. PONDEROSA. 60. A lofty tree from our western coast. Hardy, quick-growing, with long needles of silvery green.

P. STROBUS. *White or Weymouth Pine*. 60. Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native Pines. It is also among the quickest-growing, longest-lived, and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue, and plummy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing feature on the lawn when grown singly.

P. SYLVESTRIS. *Scotch Pine*. 60. Dense, broadly pyramidal, luxuriant in growth, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles.



Dwarf Mugbo Pine

Retinospora

Japan Cypress

As miniature trees, these handsome, neat-growing evergreens are unequaled. They give exceedingly pretty effects in outdoor grouping, and, grown in tubs or window-boxes, are valuable for house decoration in winter. Outdoor groups or specimens need some protection in winter.

R. OBTUSA, VAR. GRACILIS AUREA.

20. A neat and graceful bush, with fern-like young shoots of a fine golden hue.

VAR. NANA. A dwarf form, rarely over a foot or two high; green foliage.

VAR. NANA AUREA. Dwarf like the former, but with foliage of a golden hue.

R. PISIFERA. 40. Of more open growth than the Obtusas, growing sometimes to a large tree, with erect branches, pendulous at the tips; foliage feathery, light green, glaucous beneath.

R. PISIFERA, VAR. AUREA. 40. Much like the type in general characteristics, but with bright yellow foliage. When planted in combination with the green varieties, is valuable for its contrast.

VAR. PLUMOSA. 40. Densely conical, with fern-like leaves of bright green.

VAR. PLUMOSA AUREA. *Golden Japan Cypress*. 40. One of the few really golden evergreens. Striking and useful in many ways.



Golden Japan Cypress

R. PISIFERA, VAR. PLUMOSA ARGENTEA.

Silver-tipped Japan Cypress. 40. The young growth on the tips of the branches is creamy white, giving the bush a pretty mottled effect.

VAR. FILIFERA. *Thread-branched Japan Cypress*. 40. Of unique and showy habit, always noticeable. The leading shoot grows upright, the branches are nearly horizontal, with long, drooping, tasseled ends. Pyramidal in outline; bright green.

VAR. SQUARROSA VEITCHII. 20. A handsome, medium-sized lawn tree of dense growth. The silvery blue foliage is almost white when young, almost violet in winter, and arranged in curious spiral form.



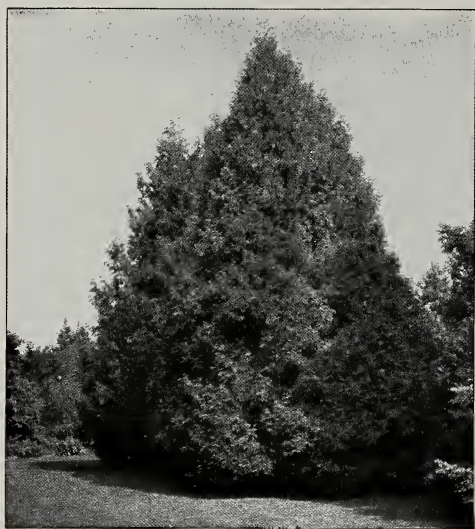
White Pine (see page 56)

Taxus · Yew

The Yews are choice, dwarf evergreens, densely clothed with small, blackish green leaves. Fertile specimens have scarlet berries in autumn.

T. BACCATA. *English Yew*. 60. Grows naturally to a tall, dark tree, but can be sheared into any shape and size. Has a short trunk, 8 feet or more in diameter, with reddish bark.

VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. 20. A beautiful, small, dense tree. The leaves are striped with silver; sometimes they turn bright yellow.



Siberian Arborvitæ

TAXUS, continued

- T. BACCATA, VAR. FASTIGIATA. *Irish Yew*. 40. Strictly fastigate, with stout, crowded, upright branches. The dark shining leaves are spirally arranged, and berries are red. One of the best columnar evergreens for formal gardens.
- T. CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA. 20. A dwarf, compact Yew, with shorter leaves than the other forms. Fine for beds of evergreens.

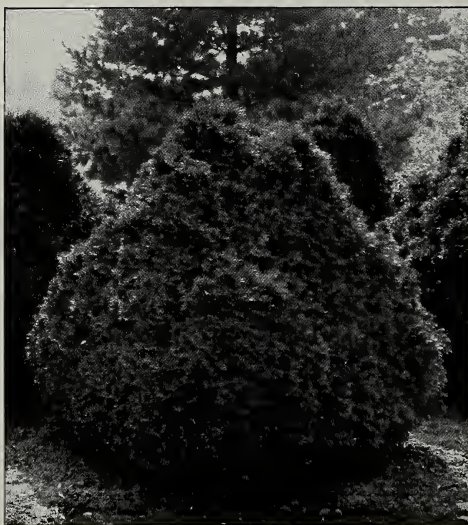
Thuya · Arborvitæ

The Arborvitæ vary greatly in habit and color. They bear transplanting and pruning well and have many uses, especially in formal gardens. They are also well suited for bedding with other evergreens, for hedges, screens, shelter-belts and house decoration. All are neat and symmetrical in habit, dense, bushy, with flattened, frond-like leaves.

- T. OCCIDENTALIS. *American Arborvitæ*; *White Cedar*. 40. The well-known screen and hedge plant. Grows naturally to a tree, but can be kept down to any size by shearing. Will grow even in wet soils.
- VAR. AUREA DOUGLASI. *Douglas' Golden Arborvitæ*. 40. Hardest of its color. Of broader and more bushy growth, with long, slender branchlets and yellow foliage.
- VAR. AUREA HOVEYI. *Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ*. 20. A distinct, compact, hardy American seedling; dense and conical, with light golden green foliage.
- VAR. COMPACTA. 20. Dense-growing, globular, with leaves of light grayish green.
- VAR. ERICOIDES. 20. Dwarf and pyramidal, with heath-like leaves of grayish green.

THUYA, continued

- T. OCCIDENTALIS, VAR. GLOBOSA. *Globe Arborvitæ*. A dense, round shrub, 4 to 5 feet high, with pretty, light green foliage.
- VAR. HARRISONI. 20. A neat little tree, with branchlets all tipped with white. Unique in effect.
- VAR. LUTEA (GEORGE PEABODY). 20. A handsome little bush of pyramidal form, with foliage of clear, lasting yellow. The best golden variety.
- VAR. PUMILA. 20. Dwarf, dense, dark green; fine for contrasts.
- VAR. PYRAMIDALIS. *Pyramidal Arborvitæ*. 40. Forms a tall, slender column of dark green, similar to the Irish Yews. It keeps its fine color well all season. Very hardy.
- VAR. TOM THUMB. 20. Similar to *T. ericoides*, but smaller and more compact. Good for low hedges.
- VAR. VERVÆNEANA. 20. Small and dense, with slender branchlets and foliage variegated with yellow. Bronzy in winter.
- VAR. WAREANA. *Siberian Arborvitæ*. 20. Pyramidal in shape, but lower and denser than the type. Foliage bright green.
- VAR. ELLWANGERIANA. 20. A low, broad, pyramid bearing both the sharp-pointed and the scale-like foliage. Keeps its fresh, bright green all the year round.
- VAR. WAREANA AUREA. *Golden Siberian Arborvitæ*. 20. Young shoots of golden yellow.
- T. ORIENTALIS, VAR. AUREA. 20. A fine, little globe-shaped bush of bright yellow. The Chinese or Eastern Arborvitæ need some protection in our climate.



Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ



Hedge of Hemlock Spruce above a wall covered with Boston Ivy

THUYA, continued

T. OCCIDENTALIS, VAR. ELEGANTISSIMA. *Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ.* 20. Distinct from other eastern sorts. The upright, flat branches are held edgewise to the center of the tree. Their tips are bright yellow in summer, chocolate-brown in winter. Very handsome.

VAR. SEMPERAURESCENS. 20. Hardier than most eastern sorts, with brighter, more permanent golden color.

Tsuga · Hemlock Spruce

T. CANADENSIS. *Hemlock Spruce.* 60. Our beautiful, native evergreen, naturally open, free and drooping in growth, but very dense when pruned, forming good specimen trees, hedges or shelters. Its dark, pure green color is retained all winter, and its grace and vigor to extreme old age. Grows naturally to a large tree, but can be trimmed to any desired size.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Buxus · Box

B. SEMPERVIRENS. *Tree Box.* Familiar in old-fashioned gardens, indispensable in formal ones. It grows well in many soils and endures much pruning. Quite popular as a tub-plant, for house and terrace decoration.

VAR. SUFFRUTICOSA NANA. The pretty *Dwarf Box* so much used for edging. Slow-growing, neat, dense; the best plant in cultivation for the purpose.

Daphne

D. CNEORUM. *Garland Flower.* A charming dwarf shrub, with fine foliage and dainty clusters of pink, perfumed flowers in May. Blooms at intervals until September.

EUONYMUS RADICANS

See Hardy Vines

Kalmia

K. LATIFOLIA. *Mountain Laurel; Calico Bush.* Next to the rhododendron this is our most beautiful hardy evergreen. Its quaintly formed, rosy white buds and flowers cluster in great trusses and contrast finely with the shining, dark leaves. Even small plants are gay with them. Nothing could be finer for grouping with rhododendrons, for massing in groups or planting singly. Easily forced and frequently grown in tubs.

Mahonia

M. AQUIFOLIA. *Holly-leaved Mahonia.* Sometimes included under Berberis. Handsome native evergreen of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Quite useful in decorative planting for its neat habit and fine bronze-green leaves.



Kalmia Mountain Laurel

soak the border to the depth of the top-soil, but at comparatively infrequent intervals, once a week or so. The bed should also be mulched with leaves or other material, to prevent evaporation; grass-clippings are serviceable, but should not be used in large quantities at any one time, or else they will cause heat and thereby injure the plants. Leaves make the best winter protection, which should be given just before cold weather sets in. In spring dig the greater part of this into the ground, reserving some for a summer mulch.

IN ADDITION TO THESE SEEDLINGS OF CATAWBIENSE we offer the hardiest and best of the grafted varieties, more expensive and more desirable because they include a full range of distinct colors. Price-lists and estimates will be furnished on application.

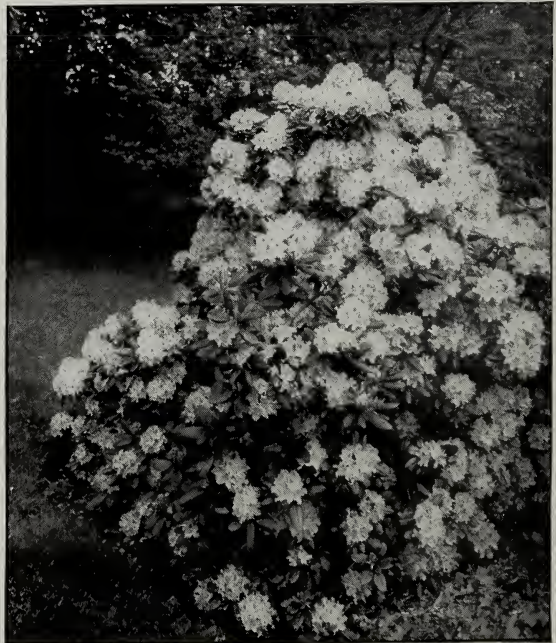
CATAWBIENSE HYBRIDS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Rosy crimson.
 ALBUM ELEGANS. Tall-growing; white.
 ANNA PARSONS. Cherry-red.
 ATROSANGUINEUM. Dark cherry-red.
 BETSY PARSONS. Rose and light purple.
 BOULE DE NEIGE. Pure white.
 CARACTACUS. Red.
 CHARLES DICKENS. Rich crimson.
 CHARLES BAGLEY. Dark pink.
 EVERESTIANUM. Rosy lilac.
 GIGANTEUM. Bright red.
 GLORIOSUM. Large-flowered white.
 LADY ARMSTRONG. Pale rose.
 LADY CLERMONT. Scarlet.
 MAD. CARVALHO. White, green spots.
 PURPUREA ELEGANS. Large; purple.
 PARSON'S GLORIOSUM. Rose.
 PARSON'S GRANDIFLORUM. Finer red.
 ROSEUM ELEGANS. Rosy lilac.
 ROSEUM SUPERBUM. Soft rose.

Rhododendron • Rosebay

Through its blooming season in May and June, no shrub in Nature's garden, the world over, can compare with this. *R. maximum*, our magnificent native sort, frequently reserves a few great blossom-cones for our national holiday. In winter the great leathery leaves of the Rhododendrons form rich banks of green, quite different in character and color-tone from the tints of the conifers. Their summer blossoming, in richness and splendid individuality, can be compared only to that of the Magnolias.

Rhododendrons are most effective and most easily cared for when planted in large beds or groups, so that their flowers may be displayed in rich masses. They will grow in any good soil, but are finest in a somewhat sheltered situation where the soil is deep, well drained and mulched with leaves. They have thick masses of fibrous roots that retain a quantity of earth in lifting, so that removal and transplanting is safe at any season except the short period of their rapid growth in the months of June and July. Should drought occur during the first year after planting, water the bushes liberally. In hot, dry weather water should be given, not daily in dribbles, as lawns are sprinkled, but in quantity enough at one time to



Rhododendron Catawbiense



Thunberg's Barberry (see page 62)

Deciduous Shrubs

THE proper use of shrubbery in its connection with the adornment of the home grounds is becoming more and more a matter of intelligent study by all lovers of growing things, and as the tendency of the people toward living away from the centers of business is steadily on the increase, and the greater development in the upbuilding of our cities lies in the direction of opening up new suburbs, so is there an increase in the demand for those things which make for the beautifying of the exterior of the home. Nothing will do this more effectively than shrubbery, if intelligently selected and carefully planted. "The chief value of shrubbery," says a prominent writer, "comes from its use in an artistic way. In temperate latitudes, from early spring until November, leaves and flowers are to be found upon deciduous shrubs; from June until the following spring, ornamental fruits can be seen on their branches. Throughout the season, the foliage of a well-planted shrubbery will present the greatest variety of color, including, besides yellow, white, gray and purple, all the hundred shades of green."

The proper planting of shrubbery adds not only to the beauty of a home, but remarkably increases the market value, and in order to assist our patrons to a judicious choice in the matter, we have prepared the following list which describes the habit, height and blooming season of the different varieties. Those who desire larger plants than are ordinarily supplied, or shrubs in larger quantities for extensive plantings, are invited to send for our estimates.

Abelia

A. GRANDIFLORA. In the South this is classed as a broad-leaved evergreen, but in this section it drops its foliage late in the winter. It is one of the handsomest shrubs, 2 to 3 feet in height, with arching stems clothed with glossy, dark green leaves, and bearing a great profusion of small, tubular flowers, white tinged with pink, from early summer until frost.

ALTHÆA. See Hibiscus, page 67

Amorpha

A. FRUTICOSA. *False Indigo*. Grows 6 to 10 feet high, and forms a large, spreading bush, with compound leaves, containing 10 to 20 bright green leaflets, and slender spikes of deep violet-blue flowers in June, after the flowers of most shrubs have faded.

AMYGDALUS. See Prunus, page 71

Aronia

A. ARBUTIFOLIA (*Pyrus arbutifolia*). *Chokeberry*. An exceedingly handsome shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with bright green leaves, which are woolly beneath; they turn to brilliant shades of yellow and red in autumn. Bears handsome white flowers in many terminal clusters, which are followed by bright red berries clinging until late winter. Absolutely hardy everywhere.

Azalea

In early spring the Azaleas make a gorgeous show of bloom. A good way to plant them is among rhododendrons, for they thrive under similar conditions, besides brightening the shrubbery before the rhododendrons are ready to bloom.



Bed of Hardy Azaleas

AZALEA, continued

A. MOLLIS. The large flowers are produced in great trusses and in different shades of red, white, yellow and orange, rivaling the *Rhododendron Catawbiense* in size and beauty. The plants grow 3 to 5 feet high, and in early spring are covered with a mass of bloom.

A. PONTICA or GANDAVENSIS. *Ghent Azalea*. The most floriferous of the Azaleas, with the largest flowers. Produces a magnificent effect in early spring when the plants are covered with bloom, varying in all shades of white, yellow, orange, red, pink, carmine and lilac. Plants grow 4 to 6 feet high. In cold climates they require some protection.

BENZONIN. See *Lindera*, page 68

Berberis · Barberry

There is a charm about the Barberries hard to describe, and no more practical and beautiful shrub can be grown. Their masses of white, yellow or orange flowers are showy in spring, their leaves color brightly in fall, their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the winter. They make a dense, low hedge, will stand any amount of shearing, are perfectly hardy and will grow in any sunny, well-drained position. Most satisfactory wherever used.

B. CANADENSIS. *Canadian Barberry*. Seldom grows over 3 feet high, with bright green foliage, which turns to beautiful shades of orange, red and bronze in the fall. At all times it is distinctly ornamental.

B. THUNBERGI. *Thunberg's Barberry*. Inimitably neat and dense in growth, barely 3 feet high under the best conditions, yet quite graceful because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn.

BERBERIS, continued

B. VULGARIS. *European Barberry*. Flowers yellow; berries dark red. Grows upright, 5 to 8 feet high, with light green foliage.

VAR. PURPUREA. *Purple Barberry*. A showy and effective shrub, similar to *B. vulgaris* in habit, but with fine purple leaves that contrast beautifully with its flowers and with other shrubs.

Calycanthus

Carolina Allspice; Sweet Shrub

C. FLORIDUS. A unique shrub, growing rapidly upright to 6 feet, clothing its straight, strong, reddish brown shoots with large, glossy leaves, from the axils of which spring odd, double, spicily fragrant flowers of chocolate-red. This is the old-fashioned "shrub" that the children tie in the corner of their handkerchiefs. One of the earliest to bloom in the spring.

Caragana · Pea Shrub

C. ARBORESCENS. Growing 10 to 12 feet tall in good soil, it makes a handsome show in late spring with its compound, bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers. It is perfectly hardy and is valuable either for mass or individual planting.

Chionanthus Fringe Tree

C. VIRGINICA. *White Fringe Tree*. One of our handsomest wild shrubs, growing to tree-like proportions in favorable locations. Its loose, gracefully drooping panicles of white flowers, appearing in May and June, are quite fragrant, and borne in fringing clusters above very large, deep green leaves of thick, leathery texture, turning yellow in fall. These are followed by small, blue, plum-like fruits. More like a small tree, growing 10 to 20 feet tall.

Cephalanthus · Button Bush

C. OCCIDENTALIS. One of the best shrubs for damp spots. It makes a dense, elegant growth, forming a rounded mass of dark green, studded with large clusters of white, fragrant, ball-like flowers in July. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high and is distinctly ornamental. A well-grown specimen easily becomes a striking feature in any scheme of lawn decoration.

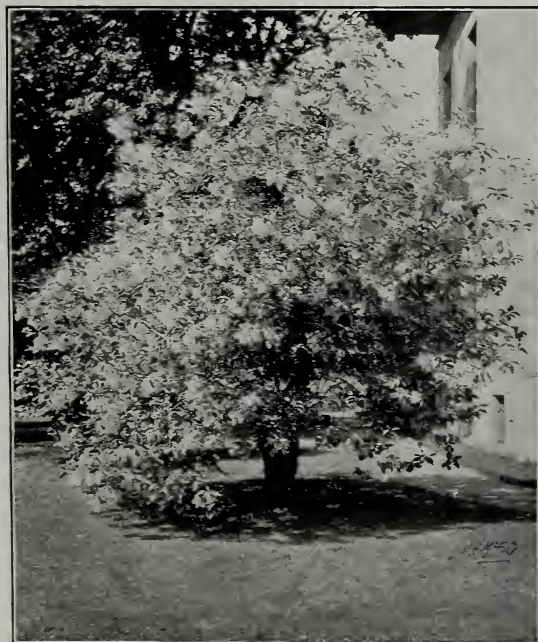
Clethra

C. ALNIFOLIA. *Sweet Pepper Bush.* A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in September, when covered with long, showy wands of white flowers. It is valuable for the front of the border as it grows only 3 to 5 feet tall and is very sturdy and compact. Its beautiful flowers make a splendid show in the border at a time when white flowers are becoming scarce.

Colutea

C. ARBORESCENS. *Bladder Senna.* Of quick growth to 15 feet tall, in any dry, sunny situation, with graceful branches of delicate, acacia-like foliage. Its long racemes of yellow and cinnabar-red, pea-shaped flowers appear in summer, and are followed by showy, red, bladder-like seed-pods. Needs protection in the North.

CORCHORUS. See Kerria, page 68



White Fringe Tree (see page 62)



Berries of Siberian Dogwood

Cornus · Dogwood

The Dogwoods of tall growth and bearing large flowers are described under Deciduous Trees. The shrubby Dogwoods, in many cases, have very pretty flowers, but are valued also for their handsome fruits, leaf-variegations and bright-colored bark. If planted in lines or groups against evergreens, the bark is very showy in winter, especially if pruned yearly to make the growth of young shoots thicker.

C. ALBA, VAR. SIBIRICA. *Siberian Dogwood.* Free-growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, and very hardy; forms a small, handsome tree in some situations. Its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark is a showy, dark red in spring. All the Siberian Dogwoods bear in early fall a profusion of whitish blue berries, making them distinctly ornamental after the flowers have gone.

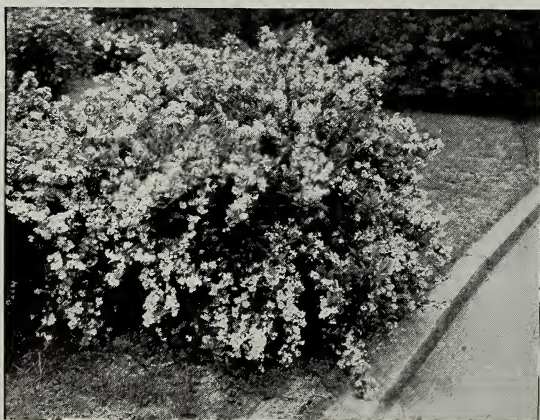
VAR. GOUCHALTI. *Golden Dogwood.* A new variety of the Siberian, with foliage richly marked with yellow variegations. Forms a most effective contrast when planted with other varieties.

VAR. SPETHI AUREA. Grows quickly to 10 feet, with strong shoots and bright red bark. The leaves are margined with creamy yellow. White flowers in June.

C. ALTERNIFOLIA. Mostly grown as a small tree, 25 feet high. Of curious growth, with branches arranged in irregular whorls, forming flat, horizontal tiers of large leaves. The flowers are fragrant, and borne in large cluster in May and June, followed by dark blue fruits.

CORNUS, continued

- C. MAS. *Cornelian Cherry*. Dense-growing, 10 to 12 feet high, with glossy foliage and yellow flowers very early in spring, succeeded by scarlet berries, which persist for a long time.
- C. CANDIDISSIMA. *Panicked Dogwood*. A handsome shrub, 6 to 10 feet tall, with gray branches bearing immense panicles of white flowers in May and June, which are followed by white fruits borne on bright red stems.
- C. SANGUINEA, var. ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA. Grows 8 to 10 feet high, with purplish red branches and leaves handsomely marked with white. The flowers, which appear in May and June, are greenish white, in flat-topped clusters, followed by black berries.
- C. SERICEA. *Silky Dogwood*. Conditions make this shrub vary in height from 3 to 10 feet. Has purplish branches and dense cymes of greenish white flowers and black fruits. Blooms in early summer.
- C. STOLONIFERA. *Red Osier Cornel*. A medium-sized, spreading shrub, with dark red bark and white flowers, followed by white berries.
- var. FLAVIRAMEA. *Golden-twiggged Osier*. Much like the foregoing in habit, but with bright golden yellow bark. Forms an effective contrast when planted with the red-barked Dogwood, and particularly fine for planting in front of evergreens. Bears white flowers and white berries. Perfectly hardy.



Slender-branched Deutzia (see page 65)

Corylus · Filbert, Hazel

- C. AVELLANA, var. ATROPURPUREA. *Purple-leaved Filbert*. The Hazels are sometimes used as hedges and are valuable for this purpose. In early spring the long, drooping catkins are very beautiful, and in fall the shrubs bear large quantities of delicious nuts. This variety is particularly valuable for group effects, the large, purple leaves holding their color well. It grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet.

Cydonia · Japan Quince

- C. JAPONICA (*Pyrus Japonica*). Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth tall, bushy, twiggy, with stout branches armed with fierce thorns. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant. It makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge; grows naturally 3 to 6 feet high, but bears any amount of shearing.
- var. ALBA. A white-flowering form of the Japan Quince, with the same habit of growth as the scarlet. Most beautiful when planted with the other variety for contrast.

Desmodium

- The Desmodium, or, as it is called by some authorities, *Lespedeza*, is mostly listed as a perennial, as it dies down in winter, but is perfectly hardy. It is valuable for planting in front of shrubbery and its long, drooping racemes of purplish rose flowers are distinctly ornamental.
- D. PENDULIFLORUM (*Lespedeza Sieboldi*). The clustering stems grow only 2 to 4 feet long, and droop with their weight of flowers in early autumn. Leaves are rich green, elliptic in shape, and grow in threes. The bright clusters of flowers, in contrast with the foliage of a shrubby background, are beautiful.

Deutzia

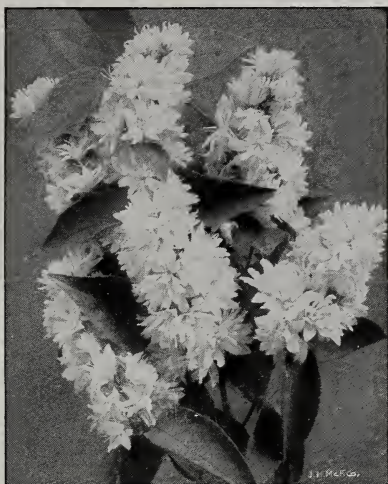
No other shrub in the whole list will yield better returns for a minimum of care than the Deutzias. They vary greatly in height and habit, but all have dainty bell- or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarfer for borders or for planting near the house or in front of the piazza.

- D. CRENATA. The beautiful white, single-flowered species, growing 6 to 8 feet tall, and a mass of bloom in early June. The flowers last a long time after cutting and are most satisfactory for cut-flowers.

var. FL. PL. A double form of the type. Handsome and effective. The white flowers are delicately flushed with pink.

var. CANDIDISSIMA. The pure white double flowers in erect panicles 2 to 4 inches long, are so perfect in shape that they are frequently used as cut-flowers. The bush is neat and shapely, growing 6 to 8 feet high, and is a handsome addition to any planting.

var. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A showy, early, and large-flowering sort, that blooms in May before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. The white flowers are large and double.



Deutzia crenata fl. pl.

DEUTZIA, continued

D. CRENATA, VAR. WATERERI. A superb sort, with large flowers borne in long, loose racemes. They are a pretty pink color and open out quite flat. The shrub is extra vigorous and hardy, growing to 8 feet under proper conditions.

D. DISCOLOR GRANDIFLORA. A beautiful variety from China, with large leaves, dark green above, lighter beneath. The white flowers are borne in loose corymbs in June, and have spreading petals. Plants grow to 7 feet in height.

D. GRACILIS. *Slender-branched Deutzia.* A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.

VAR. ROSEA. A variety of *Gracilis* with the same habit, but bearing handsome racemes of deep rose flowers.

VAR. BOULE DE NEIGE. A handsome hybrid, resembling its parent, and growing only 2 feet high. Flowers large, creamy white, fairly crowding the upper branches.

D. PARVIFLORA. A large, erect shrub, 4 to 6 feet tall, yielding a profusion of large-corymbed white flowers in June.

D. LEMOINEI. Rarely growing over 3 feet high, with spreading branches, it has bright green leaves 2 to 3 inches long and white flowers grown in large clusters in early summer.

Diervilla · Weigela

The *Diervillas* bloom in late May or early June, profusely and showily. They grow rapidly into good specimens and thrive in nearly all soils. Their flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, in all colors from white to red, and clustered thickly along the branches. One of the handsomest shrubs in the garden.

D. FLORIBUNDA. A large, fine bush, 6 to 8 feet tall, bright with crimson flowers that are small and cinnabar-red in the bud. Blooms in June and is very floriferous.

D. FLORIDA, VAR. CANDIDA. An extra-choice and vigorous sort, 6 feet tall, that yields one profuse crop of flowers in June, and lighter ones at intervals all summer.

VAR. ROSEA. The same with deep pink flowers.

VAR. ROSEA NANA VARIEGATA. Of neat, dwarf habit, 1 to 2 feet in height, with pink flowers, and leaves broadly margined with creamy white.

D. LUTEA. Small, bright yellow flowers, in terminal racemes during midsummer.

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS

All the hybrids grow 6 to 10 feet tall, and bloom profusely in late spring and early summer.

ABEL CARRIERE. Of all the hybrid *Diervillas*, this is perhaps one of the finest, growing to be a tall shrub, 8 to 10 feet high and bearing great quantities of rose-carmine flowers with yellow spot in the throat. It blooms in May and June.



A fine Diervilla Hybrid

DIERVILLA HYBRIDS, continued

CHAMELEON. Rose-colored flowers borne in great abundance in early spring in time for Memorial Day use.

DESBOISI. One of the darkest and best of the rose-colored sorts.

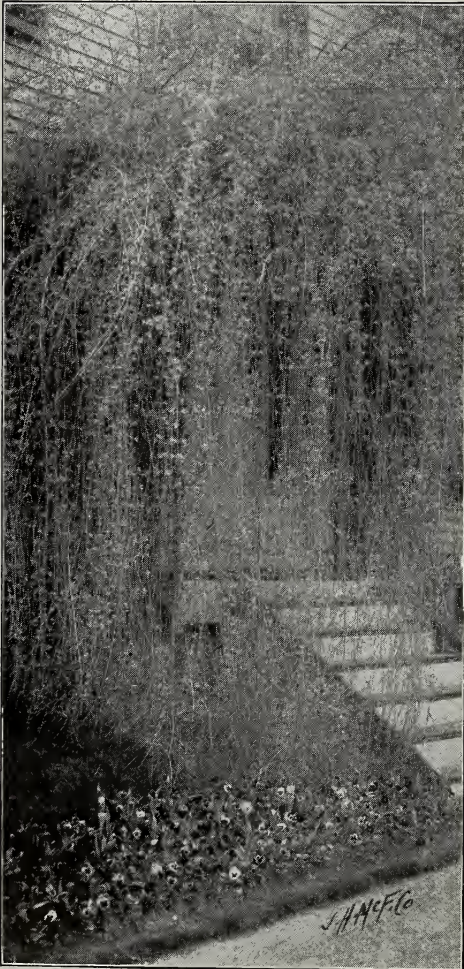
EVA RATHKE. Flowers of dark carmine-red. Distinct and fine. One of the best of the hybrid varieties.

HENDERSONI. Deep rose-colored flowers. Unusually robust in growth.

MAD. COUTOURIER. Medium growth; flowers yellowish white, changing to pink.

VAN HOUTTEI. Clear carmine flowers. Showy and handsome.

VERSCHAFFELTI. Light rose-colored flowers in long, graceful sprays.



Forsythia suspensa (see page 67)

Elæagnus · Oleaster

The shrubs of this group are desirable for their handsome, silvery leaves, fragrant flowers and showy fruits. They grow well in almost any spot that is sunny and well drained.

E. ANGUSTIFOLIA. *Russian Olive*. A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree, 8 to 12 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like and a rich silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June.

E. LONGIPES. *Silver Thorn*. A showy shrub of strong, bushy growth, 5 to 8 feet in height, with the silver variegation of the family in the lining of its leaves, which are dark green above. Its fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in April or May; the scarlet, edible fruits hang thickly along its branches and are ripe in July. They make delicious sauces.

Euonymus · Strawberry Tree

E. ALATUS. *Winged Burning Bush*. Corky winged branches; a fine shrub for solitary planting as well as for massing, the rich red and crimson of its leaves being very showy in autumn. 8 to 10 feet.

E. EUROPÆUS. *European Spindle Tree*. A large shrub or small tree, growing to 15 feet. In spring it is covered with a wealth of bright yellow flowers in nodding clusters, followed by pink fruits enclosed in orange arils. The leaves color a beautiful crimson-scarlet in fall. Stems and leaves are always a dark, polished green.

E. RADICANS. A beautiful Japanese variety, grown mostly as a vine. When grown as a shrub, it trails along the ground and roots, forming a thick growth. When trained as a vine it climbs to 20 feet, with small, greenish white flowers in cymes, appearing in June and July. The fruits are pink, the cells separating and exposing the scarlet arils which cover the seeds. Described more fully under Hardy Vines on page 92.

VAR. VARIEGATA. Similar in all respects to the foregoing, except that the leaves are edged with creamy white.

Exochorda · Pearl Bush

E. GRANDIFLORA. One of the finest shrubs of its season, but difficult to propagate and always scarce. Its long, loose sprays of large, pure white flowers open in May, in such profusion as to give the shrub a very rich effect. In the bud form they look like pearls strung on slender threads. The bush grows 8 to 10 feet high, and is one of the most distinctively ornamental shrubs in cultivation.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall in good soil, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring, before the leaves appear, and usually blooming with the crocuses, which are frequently planted in front of and beneath them. All are of strong growth, entirely hardy, with curving branches that sometimes root at their tips; stems and leaves retain their color until late fall.

F. INTERMEDIA. One of the most floriferous, with slender, arching branches, and dark green, lustrous leaves. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with its bright golden flowers while the ground is covered with snow, and is one of the very first promises of the bright and beautiful spring days to follow.

F. SUSPENS. Long, curving branches; used for covering arches and trellises.

VAR. FORTUNEI. The handsome, more erect form generally known.

F. VIRIDISSIMA. The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts, and are sometimes twisted. The bush is not quite so hardy as the others of the species, and it is best to give it some slight protection in winter in northern latitudes.

Hamamelis · Witch Hazel

H. VIRGINIANA. Valuable because its fringe-like yellow flowers open so late in fall—often in November—when there are few other blossoms outdoors anywhere. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with fine leaves that color to yellow, orange or purple in fall and drop before the bright yellow flowers with narrow, twisted petals appear, making them quite conspicuous among bare branches. Likes a moist, sandy or peaty soil and partial shade.

Hibiscus Syriacus · Althæa

The Altheas (Rose of Sharon) bloom in August and September, showing many rich shades of all colors. They are very hardy, easily cultivated, and will bloom until their growth is cut short by frost. Grown in standard form, they make good specimens, 8 to 10 feet high, resembling small flowering trees; planted thickly, they are popular for flowering hedges, as they will endure considerable pruning. This should be given in winter. Besides the popular and handsome **DOUBLE RED**, **ROSE**, **BLUE**, **PURPLE**, **WHITE**, **STRIPED** and **VARIEGATED-LEAVED**, we offer the following choice named sorts:

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Pure white; double.

ARDENS. Bluish purple; distinct; double.

CELESTIS. Single; flowers blue.

COMTE DE HAINANT. Full-double flowers; delicate pink.



Double Hibiscus, Rose of Sharon

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS, continued

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. Large, double, reddish lilac flowers.

FLEUR DE PANACHE. Double; variegated white and pink with high, full center.

JEANNE D'ARC. Best of the white, double Altheas. Hardy and free-flowering.

LADY STANLEY. Double; blush-white; forms an exceedingly handsome bush.

LUCY. Broad-petaled, double; rose with crimson center.

PRINCESS VOSEUS. Semi-double. Deep rose, with crimson center and white eye.

RANUNCULÆFLORA. Double, with full high center; petals notched; blush-white, crimson at base.

R. W. DOWNER. Small, double flowers of a brilliant red.

THE BANNER. Variegated pink and white.

TOTUS ALBUS. Pure white, single flowers of fine size and great beauty.

VIOLACEUS. Large flowers of reddish violet.

Hippophae

H. RHAMNOIDES. *Sea Buckthorn.* A most effective, large shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall, with spiny branches and gray or silvery foliage. Bears yellowish flowers in short clusters in early spring, which are followed by clusters of bright orange-red berries in early autumn. Altogether a most showy shrub and particularly well adapted for growing in sandy soil such as will be found along our lakes or on the seashore. A particularly fine shrub for growing as a flowering hedge on account of its distinctive foliage and its many clusters of bright berries after its flowering season is over.

Hydrangea

Such a showy class of shrubs is naturally well known and very generally planted. *H. paniculata* and its varieties are quite hardy anywhere. The more tender garden varieties need some protection in cold climates. The great flower-heads last for a month or more in perfect condition.

H. ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. A grand addition to the summer-flowering shrubs; dwarfing the show of other sorts in July and August by the magnitude and profusion of its flower-heads. The flowers are, in a large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance, and are so conspicuously white and imposing that whether as single specimens, as cut-flowers, or in groupings, their presence is predominant.

H. HORTENSIS, VAR. OTAKSA. Of dwarf, dense habit, with large heads of pink or blue flowers.

VAR. RAMIS PICTIS. Red-stemmed, carrying immense heads of deep rose or light cherry flowers.

VAR. THOMAS HOGG. Great flower-heads of purest white. Very choice and beautiful.

HYDRANGEA, continued

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. *Panicked Hardy Hydrangea.* Familiar to almost every one as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during August and September. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The shrub shows best to advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back severely every spring before growth starts. Grown in this way, it produces fewer flower-heads, but much finer ones. Sometimes grown in tree form, making a strong, vigorous bush, 6 to 8 feet high.

Hypericum · St. John's-wort

H. MOSERIANUM. *Gold Flower.* A showy, half-pendulous shrub, growing only a foot or two in height, and fine for massing or for growing in perennial borders, or in front of high shrubbery. Its glossy, bright yellow flowers are two or more inches in diameter and tufted with masses of yellow stamens, blooming in midsummer. May be grown in shaded places where few other plants will thrive.

H. CALYCINUM. *Aaron's Beard.* A low, spreading shrub, very useful for ground-covering, the dark green, leathery foliage being evergreen in the South. In the North it turns brown. Bright yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches wide.

Kerria · Globe Flower

K. JAPONICA FL. PL. *Double-flowered Corchorus.* Has polished green leaves and stems brightened with a profusion of large, rich, yellow, double flowers, resembling small cactus dahlias, throughout the summer. Grows 6 to 10 feet high.

VAR. VARIEGATA. Of slender, graceful growth, with small narrow leaves, distinctly edged with white. Flowers same as the type.

Lindera · Spice Bush

L. BENZOIN. Mostly listed under Benzoin. Grows best along the edge of water as it needs moist, loamy soil. Has bright yellow, fragrant flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. Covered with bright scarlet berries in early fall, when its leaves turn to bright yellow. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall and is a handsome plant.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora



Hedge of California Privet

Ligustrum · Privet

Besides being one of our best hedge plants, the different species of the Privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen, and of dense, shapely habit. Their white flowers grow in pretty sprays, are fragrant, and followed by berries of different colors.

L. AMURENSE. *Amoor River Privet.* The Chinese variety, hardier than the others, growing 8 to 12 feet high, with dark green leaves, which persist almost through the winter. Evergreen in the South. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries. The best for hedges. See, also, page 90.

L. LEUCOCARPUM. *Yellow-fruited Privet.* Follows the *Vulgaris* type closely in growth and habit, but bears large, whitish yellow berries.

L. OVALIFOLIUM. *California Privet.* A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. Untrimmed it grows stiffly upright to 8 to 12 feet. For groups and specimens it is equally pretty, and its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desired form. Flowers in June, in dense, upright panicles. See, also, *Hedges and Screens*, page 90.

L. IBOTA. *Ibota Privet.* A fine and hardy border shrub, of spreading habit, growing 8 to 12 feet tall, with curving branches and leaves of grayish green. Its pure white flowers appear in June, to be followed later by bluish black seeds, which persist until winter.

L. REGELIANUM. *Regel's Privet.* The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches are distinctly beautiful. The plant is dense and compact, growing 6 to 10 feet in height, with longer leaves than other varieties. Blooms in June and July with panicles of white flowers.

LIGUSTRUM, continued

L. SINENSE. *Chinese Privet.* A form of the Privet, with small, dark green, glossy foliage. Makes a handsome shrub, 6 to 8 feet tall, and is nearly evergreen in this climate. Flowers white, in fluffy panicles, followed by blue-black berries, with handsome bloom.

L. VULGARE. *Common Privet, or Prim.* The familiar shrub of old gardens, with leaves of grayish green, and beautiful panicles of white flowers in June; shining black berries. Grows to 10 feet.

Lonicera · Bush Honeysuckle

The shrubby Honeysuckles have bright and pretty fragrant flowers, followed by showy berries that last much longer. All are of neat, attractive habit, and grow well in ordinary soils.

L. ALBERTI. *Siberian Honeysuckle.* Dwarf, bushy growth, with silvery pinnate foliage. Beautiful, fragrant, violaceous pink flowers in June. 2 feet.

L. BELLA ALBIDA. A handsome shrub, 6 to 8 feet tall, with great clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring and immense "ropes" of bright red berries which cling to it all summer. One of the handsomest of the Bush Honeysuckles and fine for planting on the lawn.

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA. In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers in early spring are numerous but not showy. Their fragrance is delightful. Is easily trained into a handsome bush, 6 to 8 feet high, and is a most satisfactory one for planting out on the lawn.

L. LEDEBOURI. *Ledebour's Honeysuckle.* A new variety; very showy with bright red bloom in May.



Bush Honeysuckle

LONICERA, continued

L. MORROWI. *Japanese Bush Honeysuckle*. Grows only 4 to 6 feet tall, and spreading. In early spring, its pure white flowers are quite attractive, but it is valued chiefly for the brilliant red fruits which appear in August and are persistent through the fall.

L. TATARICA. *Tartarian Honeysuckle*. One of the best species, 8 to 10 feet tall. Its pink flowers in late spring contrast beautifully with its bright green foliage, but its chief charm is its wealth of orange or red berries which literally cover the plant in summer and autumn. All the varieties are noted for their bright berries.

VAR. ALBA. A beautiful, tall bush, with creamy white flowers in May and June.

VAR. GRANDIFLORA. Large, bright red blossoms, striped with white.

VAR. VIRGINALIS ALBA. The large, pure white blossoms of this variety are quite fragrant.

Myrica · Wax Berries

M. CERIFERA. *Wax Myrtle*. A handsome shrub, 5 to 8 feet tall, with bright green leaves. It is unique and ornamental, when bearing its great crop of bluish white berries coated with wax.

Pavia · Dwarf Horse-Chestnut

P. MACROSTACHYA. A handsome dwarf species of Horse-Chestnut that forms a broad, round bush of deep green, beautiful with upright spikes of white flowers in midsummer.

Philadelphus · Mock Orange

The Mock Orange is undoubtedly one of the best-known and most popular shrubs, and, in spite of the great numbers of new plants which have been introduced, the old Philadelphus holds its own and more freely than ever. It is also known as Syringa in some localities. The shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and so are valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens. Their flowers are very sweet-scented, milk-white, in most cases, and beautiful for cutting.

P. CORONARIUS. *Garland Syringa*. A fine old form, 8 to 10 feet tall, that blooms among the earliest and in very graceful sprays. Its large, showy flowers are delightfully scented.

VAR. AUREUS. A striking shrub of medium size, with golden yellow leaves that remain bright through the season. Valuable for contrastive grouping.

VAR. ALBUS FLORE PLENO. Has partially double, highly fragrant flowers.

PHILADELPHUS, continued

P. CORONARIUS, VAR. PRIMULÆFLORUS PLENUS. Somewhat dwarfier in habit than the type, with fine clusters of double, exceedingly fragrant, white flowers.

P. GRANDIFLORUS. The most vigorous species of the group, growing 10 feet high. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large, slightly fragrant flowers in June.

P. GORDONIANUS. Strong-growing, 8 to 10 feet tall, and large-flowered; valuable for its late-blooming season in July.

P. LEMOINEI. *Hybrid Mock Orange*. Fine hybrids of erect growth to a height of 4 to 6 feet, with good foliage and free-blooming habit, their clusters of fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in June.

VAR. AVALANCHE. Slender and graceful, with arching branches almost covered with white flowers.

VAR. ERECTUS. Stiff and straight in growth; leaves bright green; flowers white, in short racemes, very fragrant.

VAR. MONT BLANC. Has large and showy white flowers borne in profusion in large clusters.

P. ZEYHERI. *Zeyher's Mock Orange*. One of the most showy, with spreading branches literally loaded with flowers an inch and a half across.

Potentilla

P. FRUTICOSA. *Shrubby Cinquefoil*. A bright-flowered little shrub that thrives in moist places where many others refuse to grow. Of upright growth, with narrow, compound, silky foliage and bright yellow flowers from mid-summer until frost. Has peculiar shreddy bark.

Prunus

Flowering Plum and Almond

The Flowering Almonds are pretty dwarf bushes that bloom quite early and are very showy in spring. Their slender, leafless, upright branches are entirely hidden by stemless, very double flowers of pink and white.

P. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS., VAR. ALBA FLORE PLENO. Flowers pure white, very double, in early spring. Grows 2 to 4 feet high.

VAR. ROSEA FLORE PLENO. Pretty pink flowers; very double. Habit of growth and flowering same as the type.

P. TRILOBA FL PL. *Double-flowering Plum*. A charming shrub or small tree, 3 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring before its leaves appear the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms.

P. PISSARDI. See under Trees, page 47.

Rhamnus · Buckthorn

R. CATHARTICUS. The dark foliage masses of this dense, twiggly bush are relieved by masses of attractive white flowers in June and July. They are followed by showy black fruits. A good hedge plant. Grows 6 to 10 feet high. Will stand shearing well.

Rhodotypus

R. KERRIOIDES. *White Kerria*. An attractive shrub of medium growth, 3 to 6 feet high, with good foliage and large, single white flowers late in May. The black seeds which follow are odd and showy.

Robinia · Acacia; Locust

R. HISPIDA. *Rose Acacia*. An elegant shrub, 2 to 3 feet tall, with light green pinnate leaves and long, graceful clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June.

Rhus

R. AROMATICA. *Fragrant Sumac*. A short, branchy shrub, from 2 to 4 feet tall, with striking foliage and yellow flowers disposed in clusters along the stems. The red berries mature in June, and in autumn the leaves color to brilliant scarlet, making it very attractive.



Flowers of Mock Orange



Cut-leaved Sumac

RHUS, continued

R. COTINUS. *Purple Fringe Tree; Smoke Tree.*

A unique and conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree, 10 to 12 feet high, with large leaves. These are overhung in midsummer by cloud-like masses of pale, misty flowers, having the appearance of smoke at a little distance. Foliage changes to brilliant yellow and red.

R. GLABRA. *Smooth Sumac.* Grows to a low tree, 10 to 15 feet high, with an open crown and compound leaves. Flowers in July in panicles followed by crimson or brown fruit-clusters which persist all winter. Foliage colors beautifully in autumn.

VAR. LACINIATA. Much like the type, but growing only 8 to 10 feet, with deeply cut leaflets producing a fern-like effect, and which turn to rich crimson in fall.

R. TYPHINA. *Stagbom Sumac.* Grows to 30 feet, and, when trained to tree form, very picturesque. Flowers in June and July in dense terminal panicles, followed by red fruit.

VAR. LACINIATA. Has deeply serrate foliage. Best effects are had when the branches are cut close to the ground, causing it to send up strong shoots producing the largest leaves.

Ribes · Currant

The Flowering Currants are much prized for their wealth of bright flowers in early spring, and their pervading spicy odor. The leaves are glossy and turn brilliant colors in fall. All are quite hardy, and grow 5 to 8 feet tall.

R. ALPINUM. *Mountain Currant.* A handsome shrub with light-colored branches and somewhat hairy foliage. The flowers which are of a yellowish green are borne in clusters and followed by bright scarlet, rather sweet fruit.

RIBES, continued

R. AUREUM. *Golden Currant.* Fragrant yellow flowers in clusters in early spring, followed by dark brown fruits.

R. GORDONIANUM. The beautiful rose-colored blossoms of this hybrid are borne in pendent racemes in May. A showy, upright grower.

R. SANGUINEUM. *Red-flowering Currant.* A large, upright shrub with red-barked twigs and reddish purple flowers borne in long racemes in early spring.

Sambucus · Elder

Although these shrubs are attractive in flower and fruit, they are chiefly grown for their beautiful leaves. They grow well in all soils, and must have vigorous pruning to keep them in shape.

S. CANADENSIS ACUTILOBA. *American or Sweet Elder.* One of the finest of our native shrubs which, because it is so common, is little appreciated. No more beautiful ornament to the grounds can be planted; its great handsome cymes of delicate, white, fragrant flowers, in June and July, creating a most artistic effect when borne aloft above the compound foliage. These are followed by large clusters of fruit, from which the well-known elderberry wine or preserves are made. The shrub grows 6 to 10 feet tall and is distinctly ornamental at all seasons.

S. NIGRA, VAR. AUREA. *Golden Elder.* Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. The flowers are white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush, or grows naturally from 10 to 15 feet.



Spiraea opulifolia (see page 74)

SAMBUCUS, continued

S. NIGRA, VAR. VARIEGATA. *Vari-egated Elder.* Leaves are quaintly mottled with white and yellow. Flowers and growth like the type.

VAR. LACINIATA. *Cut-leaved Elder.* The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses. Grows 8 to 10 feet.

S. RACEMOSA. *Red-fruited Elder.* Of somewhat stockier growth than the other varieties, with white flowers in cymes, followed by red fruits. Blooms in early summer.

VAR. PLUMOSA AUREA. Beautiful, golden, finely divided, fern-like foliage.

VAR. TENUIFOLIA. This variety has foliage similar to the Cut-leaved Elder, on a more compact plant.



Golden Elder

Spiraea

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. A good collection of them will give flowers all through the season. There is a great variety in their inflorescence, and in the habit of the shrubs, so that there can be no danger of monotony in such a collection. All the species are very hardy, easy to grow in many soils and situations, and will be found useful for specimens, groups, screens, borders, ornamental hedges, etc.

S. ARGUTA. *Snow Garland.* A slender dwarf, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer

SPIRÆA, continued

S. BUMALDA. A spreading, low bush, but 2 feet high, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

VAR. ANTHONY WATERER. A new form, of better habit than the type, with large corymbs of rosy crimson. If the flowers are removed as they fade it will cause the plant to keep up a continuous bloom all summer and late into the fall.

S. BILLARDI. A narrow, dense shrub, 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August, also in fall.

VAR. ALBA. Pure white-flowered form of the foregoing.

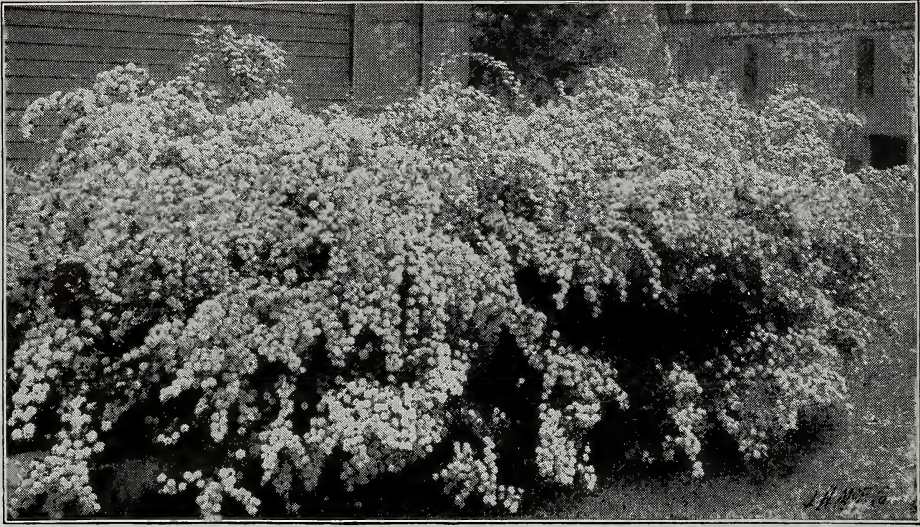
S. CALLOSA ALBA (*S. Japonica*, of some). Of compact growth, 4 feet high, with upright branches and bluish green foliage; crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers, nearly all summer.

VAR. ATROSANGUINEA. Dark red or rose flowers in June and July.

VAR. ROSEA. Has panicles of pretty, rose-colored flowers all summer.

S. DOUGLASI. Upright in growth to 5 to 7 feet, with reddish brown branches and narrow, oblong leaves. Bears spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

S. LINDLEYANA. A particularly graceful shrub, 4 to 6 feet high, with a profusion of handsome white flowers, borne along the arching stems in midsummer.



Spiraea Van Houttei

SPIRÆA, continued

- S. OPULIFOLIA. This, and the next are sometimes classed under Physocarpus, or Ninebark. They make a much stronger growth than most sorts, growing rapidly upright, to 10 feet, although their branches droop when laden with white flower-umbels in June. For mass-plantings and when used as the background of shrub borders they are very valuable.

VAR. AUREA. Of similar habit. The leaves are bright yellow in spring, gradually changing to golden bronze in fall.

- S. PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO. *Bridal Wreath*. Among the earliest of the double Spireas to bloom and very showy at that early time. It is very graceful and plume-like in effect, the branches being covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double, white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves. Grows 5 to 7 feet tall, but will stand pruning to any height.
- S. REEVESIANA. *Reeves' Double Spirea*. Tall and graceful, 5 to 8 feet high, with dark, bluish green, lance-like foliage, and large, pure white, double flowers in May and June. One of the most effective of all the Spireas.
- S. SALICIFOLIA. *Willow-leaved Spirea; Meadow-Sweet*. A charming native species, with crowded panicles of pink flowers in midsummer. Grows upright, 5 feet high.
- S. SORBIFOLIA (SORBARIA). An upright shrub, 3 to 5 feet tall, with compound, ash-like leaves and lanceolate leaflets. Its habit of growth and the peculiar grace of its foliage make it a most desirable shrub for the lawn. Flowers in midsummer in magnificent large panicles of the purest white.

SPIRÆA, continued

- S. THUNBERGI. *Thunberg's Spirea*. Distinct and most attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring; in autumn its narrow leaves change to bright red and orange. Forms a dense, feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high.
- S. VAN HOUTTEI. *Van Houtte's Spirea*. Growing to 5 feet tall, this is one of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers in late spring.

Staphylea · Bladder Nut

- S. COLCHICA. *Colchican Bladder Nut*. An impressive tall shrub, growing 10 to 12 feet, which blooms with the lilacs in spring. Flowers large and showy, in nodding panicles of white; followed by peculiar, inflated seed-pods.

Symphoricarpos

These shrubs are valued for their bright persistent fruits, and for use as undergrowths in densely shaded places, where little else will grow. The two species below are of slender, medium growth, and will flourish under trees, or in any soil.

- S. RACEMOSUS. *Snowberry*. Flowers inconspicuous, rose-colored, in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered, persistent until late in winter. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall.
- S. VULGARIS. *Coral Berry; Indian Currant*. Like the Snowberry, except that its fruits are red, and that the red berries cluster along the stems, which droop beneath their weight.

Syringa · Lilac

The Lilacs appear to best advantage and are most enjoyable when massed in groups. Such groups are most effective when planted with only a few varieties in but one or two colors. But the groups may be abundant and each one present different colors. They are easily transplanted any time between fall and spring. Rich, moderately moist soil suits them best. After their blooming season, remove the dead flowers, which always give an untidy appearance, and do any necessary pruning. Pruning in winter or spring destroys flowers.

The newer sorts of Lilacs usually bloom freer than the old ones, and have larger flowers in longer plumes, in a multitude of exquisite new shades. We have chosen among the best sorts varieties that will give a good range of color and a succession of bloom from May until mid-summer.

S. JAPONICA. *Japan Tree Lilac.* The only tree form in the group, growing to 30 feet high; exceedingly handsome when in bloom, and valuable for prolonging the Lilac season well into June and July. The leaves are leathery, large and dark; flower-plumes 18 to 20 inches long, white, snowy, scentless, carried well above the flowers. Makes a good specimen.

S. JOSIKÆA. *Hungarian Lilac.* A variety of fine habit that is valuable for its late bloom. Upright, 8 to 10 feet high, with stout branches and broad, dark leaves; flowers lilac-purple, in large panicles, late in June.

S. PERSICA. *Persian Lilac.* A fine old species with slender branches and narrow leaves; it seldom grows more than a few feet high. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and borne in large, loose panicles in late spring. Very graceful.

S. PERSICA, VAR. ALBA. *White Persian Lilac.* Of similar habit, with white flowers.

VAR. LACINIATA. *Cut-leaved Persian Lilac.* Reddish purple flowers; leaves deeply incised. Otherwise same as the type.

S. ROTHOMAGENSIS. *Rouen Lilac.* Large shrub 10 to 12 feet high, with reddish purple panicles of great size and beauty in May.

S. VILLOSA. A bushy shrub, rarely over 6 feet high, with broad, elliptic leaves and pinkish lilac flowers in long, slender panicles.

S. VULGARIS. *Common, or Old-fashioned Lilac.* The Lilac which is familiar to every one, with its fine, heart-shaped foliage and splendid panicles of typical lilac flowers, which are of delightful fragrance and borne in magnificent clusters in May. It is still a favorite, in spite of the newer hybrids, of which it is the parent.

VAR. ALBA. *Common White Lilac.* Similar to the former, with pure white, very fragrant flowers and handsome foliage.

SINGLE LILACS

The single Lilacs below all grow 6 to 8 feet high, except where noted, and bloom in May.

S. ALBA GRANDIFLORA. Very large white flowers in heavy panicles.

CHARLES X. Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth; large, shining leaves and rather loose trusses of reddish purple flowers.

GLOIRE DE LORRAINE. Splendid, large, single flowers in large trusses; red in bud, lilac when open. Bush grows 2 to 3 feet high.

FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN. Bears immense panicles of single white flowers. One of the finest white Lilacs.

MARIE LEGRAYE. The great forcing Lilac. Flowers pure white, in large panicles.

RUBRA DE MARLEY. Rich, rosy purple flowers in large clusters.

SOUVENIR DE LUDWIG SPÆTH. Dark purplish blue flowers in long panicles.

DOUBLE LILACS

The double-flowered Lilacs are more dwarf and compact in habit than the single species, but do not bloom quite so freely. Their flowers are of even better substance, however, and last longer.

ALPHONSE LAVALLE. Very large panicles of a beautiful blue color, shading violet.



Lilac, Marie Legraye

DOUBLE LILACS, continued

BELLE DE NANCY. Great panicles of satiny rose, with a lighter, almost white, center.

CHARLES JOLY. Rather low in growth, attaining only 2 to 3 feet. Flowers double, very dark reddish purple.

COMTESSE HORACE DE CHOISEUL. Extra-large trusses of porcelain-blue, double flowers. Magnificent in every way. Dwarf in growth.

JEAN BART. Rosy carmine flowers in large, compact plumes.

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE. Of notably strong growth; flowers violet-purple, of fine size.

MICHAEL BUCHNER. Handsome double flowers of pale lilac, borne in splendid trusses.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. Pure white flowers in very large panicles.

MME. CASIMIR-PERIER. White flowers in large, graceful panicles. A profuse bloomer.

MME. JULES FINGER. Large, satiny rose flowers in strong, erect plumes. Quite fragrant.

MME. LEMOINE. Superb white flower-panicles. Fine and showy.

LEON SIMON. Fine, large, rosy lilac, double flowers. Bush grows only 2 feet high.

MONUMENT CARNOT. Pale blue, double flowers in handsome clusters. The bush is rather dwarf in growth.

PRESIDENT CARNOT. Flowers of pale-blue, marked in their centers with white.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Flowers of a beautiful blue color, in huge panicles.



Japan Snowball

Tamarix · Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs of strong but slender, upright, spreading growth. Their foliage is as light and feathery as asparagus, and they are valuable for planting near the seaside.

T. AFRICANA (*T. parviflora*). Bright pink flowers in slender racemes in April and May. Shrub is 15 feet tall, with reddish bark.

VAR. PURPUREA. (*T. tetandra purpurea*) Grows to 12 feet with purplish flowers in May.

T. GALLICA. Delicate pink flowers in spring or early summer; leaves bluish green. 15 feet.

VAR. INDICA. Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays. Foliage is dull green.

T. ODESSANA. *Caspian Tamarix.* Gracefully bending, silver-green foliage; with loose racemes of pink flowers; latest in bloom. 4 to 6 feet.

Viburnum · Arrowwood

This is a showy group of shrubs that usually grow from 5 to 10 feet high, bloom lavishly in spring, bear pretty fruits and color to red or purple in fall.

V. ACERIFOLIUM. *Maple-leaved Viburnum.* Has slender, upright branches, 3 to 5 feet tall, with maple-like foliage and creamy white flowers in late spring, followed by black berries.

V. CASSINOIDES. *White-rod.* 4 to 8 feet. Broad, flat-topped panicles of creamy white in early summer, followed by pink berries which change to blue.

V. DENTATUM. *Arrowwood.* A bushy shrub with bright green, heart-shaped leaves, which change into rich purple and red. Creamy white flowers in flat cymes in late spring or early summer. Berries blue-black. Grows 8 to 12 feet in height.

V. LANTANA. *Wayfaring Tree.* Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with heart-shaped, crinkled leaves, and white flowers in May and June; fruits bright red.

V. LENTAGO. *Sheepberry.* Grows to be a small tree, 30 feet high. White flowers in cymes in May and June. Large, oval, blue-black fruit.

V. OPULUS. *High Bush Cranberry.* A very decorative native shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet high, with white flowers in May, followed by beautiful, showy clusters of scarlet fruits.

VAR. STERILE. *Guelder Rose; Snowball.* Well known; even more showy than the type, with its great clusters of white flowers.

V. TOMENTOSUM. Flowers white, berries red to bluish black. 6 to 8 feet.

VAR. PLICATUM. *Japan Snowball.* Of better habit than the familiar older form, with handsome, plicate leaves and more delicately formed, whiter flowers in clusters; red fruit.

WEIGELA. See *Diervilla*, page 65

Planting of *Rhododendrons*

Trees and Shrubs for Special Uses

ONE very important element in the successful growing of ornamental trees and shrubbery is their proper placing, from the standpoints of their habit of growth or the character of their foliage, flowers, winter aspect, etc. To assist in the proper selection of trees and shrubs for special places, we have prepared the following list under various heads. The descriptions will be found in the various sections of this book.

SHRUBS FOR SHADY PLACES

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Azalea mollis</i> | <i>Deutzia Lemoinei</i> | <i>Rosa rugosa</i> |
| <i>Berberis</i> , in variety | <i>Mahonia aquifolia</i> | <i>Symphoricarpos</i> , red and white |
| <i>Cornus</i> , in variety | <i>Ligustrum</i> , in variety | <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> |
| <i>Deutzia gracilis</i> | <i>Rhododendrons</i> | <i>Hamamelis</i> |

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR WET PLACES

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alder | <i>Cornus</i> , in variety | <i>Tamarix</i> , in variety |
| <i>Sambucus</i> (Elder) | <i>Rhamnus catharticus</i> | Deciduous Cypress |
| <i>Salix</i> , in variety | | |

TREES AND SHRUBS HAVING ATTRACTIVE BERRIES

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> | <i>Ribes sanguineum</i> | <i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> |
| <i>Berberis</i> , in variety | <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | <i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i> |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | <i>Myrica cerifera</i> | <i>Lonicera Tatarica</i> |
| <i>Eleagnus longipes</i> | <i>Ilex verticillata</i> | <i>Viburnum</i> , in variety |
| <i>Prunus Padus</i> | | |

SHRUBS WITH COLORED FOLIAGE

| GOLDEN FOLIAGE | SILVER FOLIAGE | RED AND PURPLE FOLIAGE |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Cornus Gouchalti</i> | <i>Cornus elegantissima variegata</i> | Japanese Maple |
| <i>Cornus Spæthi</i> | <i>Kerria Japonica variegata</i> | Purple Beech |
| <i>Philadelphus aurea</i> | <i>Elæagnus angustifolia</i> | Purple Barberry |
| <i>Ptelea aurea</i> | <i>Elæagnus longipes</i> | Purple Filbert |
| <i>Spiræa opulifolia aurea</i> | <i>Althea</i> , variegated leaf | <i>Prunus Pissardi</i> |
| <i>Sambucus aurea</i> | <i>Weigela</i> , variegated leaf | |



A Field of Hybrid Perpetual Roses at Our Nursery

Hardy Roses

ROSES always have been a special feature with us, and we devote twenty large greenhouses and fifty acres of ground to their propagation and growing. We have carefully revised our list, and offer only those which we can guarantee as being thoroughly strong and vigorous, and which will yield untold pleasure with the smallest amount of care and attention. All the newest varieties and many of the old standbys will be found in the following pages under their proper heads; but only the hardier Roses are given a place in this catalogue. A full list of all varieties that we grow will be found in our No. 2 Catalogue, which is sent free to all applicants.

Points in Rose Culture

The Rose delights in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. All the types are very partial to clay loam, but will do well in any ordinary soil if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig the soil up thoroughly to the depth of 12 to 15 inches, as Rose roots penetrate deeply when they have a chance. Do not raise the surface of Rose-beds above the surrounding surface. They suffer less from drought when left level with the turf. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to Roses of all sorts.

ROSES IN POTS.—For house culture Teas, Hybrid Teas and Polyanthas should be selected. These will give a succession of bloom if treated in the following manner: Drain the pots well with broken bits of crock; mix one part of well-rotted cow manure with two parts of light, friable soil, and press firmly about the roots in potting. Keep well watered during the summer, more scantily in fall and winter. Pinch off all flower-buds until winter, and then give all the sunlight possible. Keep your plants clean and growing. About 60 degrees is the best temperature for window or general indoor culture.

Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant Roses

These are the June Roses, so admirably suited for garden culture, the formation of Rose-beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of Roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriate in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching with leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in fall. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

In May and June these Hardy Garden Roses are brilliant with large, perfumed flowers of richest

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

colors, far excelling the Everblooming class in size and vivid effects. Many of those offered in the list below give occasional flowers through the summer, and again in autumn produce even finer blossoms than those which have been the glory of the garden in the month of Roses—June.

ALFRED COLOMB. A superb brilliant crimson Rose, of very large, full form, extremely fragrant; blooms freely and grows well.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Very large and fragrant flowers of a rich carmine color. A notably hardy and superior garden Rose.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN. Large, deep, full flowers of dark crimson-maroon. A splendid, highly scented flower.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. A grand pink Rose, of full, cupped form and exquisite pale pink color. Short-jointed, very hardy, late-blooming, scentless.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. High-built, large, full, handsome flowers of crimson-carmine. Distinct, vigorous and free-flowering.

CLIO. A Rose of perfect form and finish, with broad, thick petals, high, full center, beautiful from pointed bud to fully opened flower. The color is a delicate satiny blush, with slightly deeper center. The plant is strong and blooms freely, displaying its great flowers boldly.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. A free-blooming Rose of medium size; white, tinged with pale rose. Exceedingly dainty and attractive.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES. A finely-formed white Rose, with shell-shaped petals evenly and daintily arranged. Of free growth and bloom, with fine, dark leaves and almost thornless stems. Newly expanded flowers are sometimes tinted with blush.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH. Brilliant crimson-scarlet, shaded with maroon.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. Rich crimson-maroon, with dark and velvety shadings. The flowers are large, full, globe-shaped, thick-petaled and very fragrant. Grows well and blooms freely, with many handsome buds in autumn. One of the finest dark Roses.

FISHER HOLMES. Large, moderately full and finely imbricated flowers of rich, glowing crimson.

FRANCOIS LEVET. A very vigorous and exceptionally free-blooming plant, with well-formed, cherry-red flowers of medium size.

EUGENE FURST. Velvety crimson, with darker shadings; large, full, shapely, fragrant.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. The finest white Hybrid Perpetual Rose, with large, full flowers of splendid form.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. The famous red garden Rose. Its unusually fragrant flowers are a brilliant, glowing crimson, not very full, but large and extremely effective. The best known of all red Roses.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. Very large and double; deep crimson-red; opens wide and flat.

GEORGE ARENDS. A magnificent new Rose lately introduced, which will become a leader among the Hybrid Perpetuals. In color it is a most delicious pink or, rather, a tender rose-pink, and it is of exquisite fragrance. In sturdiness and vigor of growth, as well as in the size of the flowers, it is the equal of the famous white Rose, Frau Karl Druschki. It is called by some the Pink Druschki.

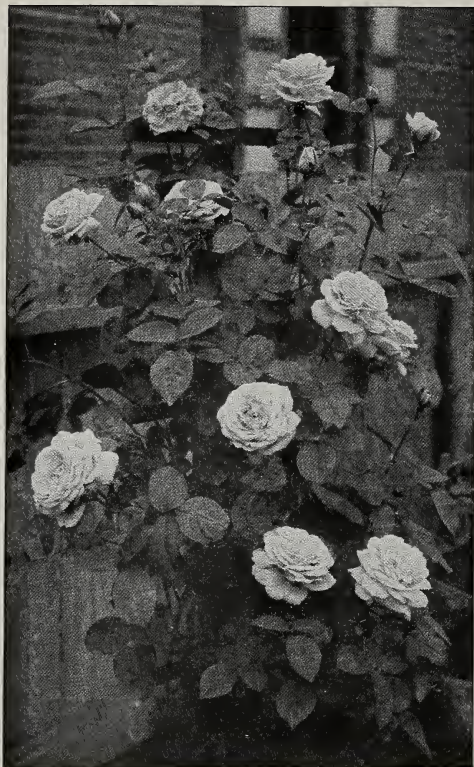
GLOIRE DE LYONNAISE. Beautiful salmon-yellow, with full, fragrant flowers of large size.

GLOIRE DE MARGOTTIN. Brilliant luminous scarlet flowers of fine size and shape; semi-double, with long, handsome buds; quite fragrant. Vigorous and free-flowering.

HUGH DICKSON. Magnificent crimson, shaded with scarlet. Flowers very large, of perfect shape and full-double. Plant strong, vigorous and productive.



Frau Karl Druschki Roses



Mrs. John Laing Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

J. B. CLARK. A handsome, extra-large Rose, of a bright, glowing scarlet, with dark crimson shading. The plant is exceedingly strong in growth, with long canes and heavy foliage. Classified by some as a Hybrid Tea, but has all the characteristics of the Hybrid Perpetual class, with the added value of blooming continuously all summer. One of the most satisfactory of all garden Roses.

JEANNIE DICKSON. A splendid large Rose of a beautiful shade of rosy pink, the petals edged with velvety red and turning to yellow at the base. Strong, vigorous and remarkably free in bloom.

JOHN HOPPER. A fine and free-blooming old sort, with large, full, handsome flowers of fresh, bright rose.

JUBILEE. A notable Rose of recent introduction, that ranks among the best dark sorts. Deep, flashing crimson, with shadings of velvety maroon; very large and quite fragrant. Of compact, bushy growth, with good dark foliage and long flower-stems. A splendid Rose for planting in large beds.

JULES MARGOTTIN. Bright cherry-red; large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; very double and free.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Vivid red, with crimson shadings; large, full; very distinct.

MABEL MORRISON. A grand white Rose, similar to Baroness Rothschild in all save color. Large flowers on long stems.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET. Grand flowers of light silvery pink, produced quite freely; cup-shaped, very large, slightly fragrant; distinct, choice.

MAGNA CHARTA. A magnificent Rose that is particularly fine early in the season, bright rose-pink; large and full-double.

MARGARET DICKSON. A large and handsome white Rose of extra-vigorous growth. Its large petals are thick and shell-shaped, of good substance, tinted with flesh next the center. The foliage is dark and rich, displaying the grand flowers well.

MRS. JOHN LAING. An exceptionally handsome and free-blooming Rose, of vigorous growth and fine habit. The color is a soft and delicate shade of pink; the flower is large and well-formed, very fragrant and produced on good stems. A variety of especial value, as it blooms continuously in the open ground, and is also excellent for forcing, the buds selling at high prices. Has long been considered one of the best of all Hybrid Perpetuals.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD. Grandly formed flowers of a warm, delicate shade of pink; pale flesh on the outer petals, deep rose in the center. The large, thick petals are finely imbricated; the flowers are produced on splendid stems. The plant makes a vigorous growth and blooms from early summer until autumn.



*Eugene Furst
Rose*

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Bright cherry-red; of good size, perfectly double and very fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON. The largest Rose in cultivation, sometimes called the Peony Rose; color bright, fresh cerise-red. The plant makes a strong, healthy growth, and has clean, glossy foliage; blooms almost without intermission from June until late October. This Rose is a very gross feeder and a liberal application of liquid manure, with plenty of water will result in extra-large blooms.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. A velvety blackish crimson Rose, of deep, distinct shade; large, full, very handsome. The flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, and retain their freshness long after being cut.

TOM WOOD. Cherry-red flowers of fine size and fullness; makes a strong, clean growth, well furnished with heavy foliage and bold, long-stemmed flowers; blooms with especial freedom in autumn, and for that reason is one of the most satisfactory of the Hybrid Perpetual class.

ULRICH BRUNNER. A Rose of beautiful form and finish, very striking from its color of brilliant cherry-crimson. The bush is vigorous, blooming continually in the open air, and displaying its superb, glowing flowers on good stems.



J. B. Clark Rose

VICK'S CAPRICE. A novel, striped Rose, with ground-color of soft satiny pink, distinctly marked with white and carmine. It is large and full, with beautiful long buds that show the stripes to advantage.

Hardy Climbing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR. A beautiful Climbing Rose, with great clusters of lovely pink flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with white eyes and yellow stamens—a most brilliant combination. These are followed by red hips which cling until late in winter. Altogether this is one of the best of the new single-flowered climbers.

BALTIMORE BELLE. Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. One of the most magnificent of the new Climbing Roses. The flowers have the same form and color of the famous American Beauty—a rich, rosy crimson, and are delightfully fragrant. A rampant climber and always in bloom.

CLIMBING BABY RAMBLER (Miss G. MESMAN). A marked advance in Ramblers, with all the valuable ever-blooming qualities of the best Baby Ramblers, with a climbing habit. The flowers are of a rich crimson and borne in large clusters all summer through.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The famous crimson-clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. The foliage is large and glossy. The panicles of Roses are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Hardy everywhere.



Paul Neyron Rose



Hiawatha Roses

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued

DOROTHY DENNISON. An improvement on Dorothy Perkins, with great clusters of exquisite shell-pink flowers. A very vigorous and rampant climbing Rose.

DOROTHY PERKINS. One of the most popular of all Climbing Roses, with clear shell-pink flowers borne in clusters. They are full and double, with somewhat crinkled petals. The foliage is bright and shining, not subject to insect attacks, and stays on until winter. It is one of the most attractive and popular climbers in our list.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. Light red, changing to pink when fully expanded. A free and continuous bloomer; flowers medium size. The foliage is bright green and healthy.

EXCELSA. One of the finest of the new Climbing Roses, with brilliant scarlet, double flowers borne in immense trusses. It is a big improvement on the Crimson Rambler, in that its flowers are brighter in color and the foliage is not subject to mildew, being dark, glossy green, and retains its color all summer.

FARQUHAR ROSE. Brilliant clusters of light pink Roses distinguish this new climber, which somewhat resembles Dorothy Perkins in color, but the flowers are borne in great clusters like those of the Crimson Rambler. The plant is strong and vigorous, growing 10 to 12 feet in a season.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. Very similar to the old Crimson Rambler in color and size of flowers, but its foliage is darker and keeps in better condition, while the flowers are borne all summer. It is generally considered an ever-blooming Crimson Rambler.

GOLDFINCH. An extra-strong climbing Rose, with beautiful clusters of golden yellow flowers and handsome foliage. One of the best of the new yellow Climbing Roses, and much superior to the old Yellow Rambler.

HIAWATHA. Magnificent clusters of intense crimson single flowers with the petals shading to pure white at the base. It is one of the finest of the new class of single climbers, and has created a sensation wherever seen. The foliage is dark green and glossy, and not subject to insect attacks.

LADY GAY. The large, loose clusters of flowers are of a delicate cherry-pink color, fading to soft-tinted white. Each petal is delicately quilled. The effect of a plant in full bloom with the combination of soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds and deep green of the foliage, is indeed charming.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER. An improvement on the Crimson Rambler, with larger trusses of flowers, which are perfectly double and more deeply colored. The color does not fade out, and the foliage is handsome at all times. One of the finest Climbing Roses for covering pergolas and porches.



White Dorothy Perkins Roses (see page 83)

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued

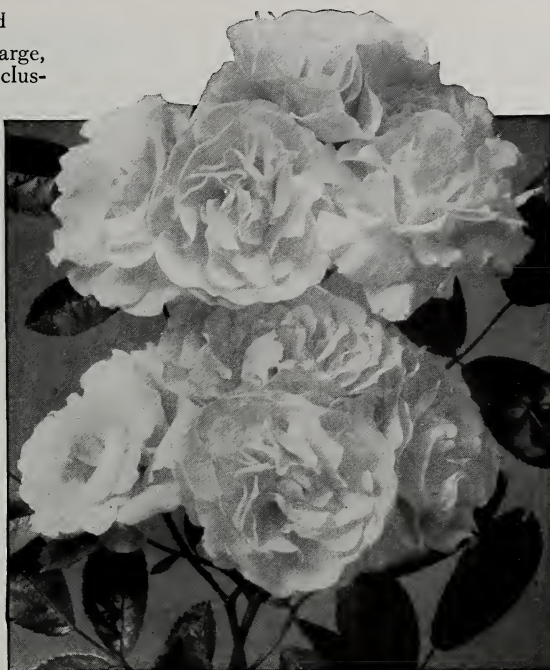
PRAIRIE QUEEN. Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower; blooms in clusters. One of the old favorites.

TAUSENDSCHON. One of the finest of all Climbing Roses, with heavy clusters of large, double flowers in all shades from pure white to deep pink in bloom at the same time. It is this charming habit that has given it its name, which means "Thousand Beauties." A strong vigorous grower, its foliage is large and handsome, and retains its freshness all summer.

TENNESSEE BELLE. A strong, vigorous climber and free bloomer; bright rosy blush.

TRIER. A strong-growing climber of the Rambler type, with great trusses of pale rose-colored flowers, changing to white. Blooms continuously all summer.

VEILCHENBLAU. So far as foliage is concerned this is one of the most satisfactory climbers, as it is of a bright lively green, each leaf being long and pointed. The flowers in the bud are crimson, but soon take on a blue cast and later a strong violet-blue shade. It is unique among climbers and considered the forerunner of a pure blue Rose.



Tausendschon Roses

WAITE DOROTHY PERKINS. A white-flowered form of Dorothy Perkins, very free of bloom and especially valuable as a companion to the pink.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters, very sweet-scented; a clear decided yellow. The hardiest of all yellow Climbing Roses.

The Hardest Everblooming Roses

INCLUDING THE TEA, HYBRID TEA AND POLYANTHA GROUPS

The various kinds of Roses listed under this head are all such as will keep up a succession of flowers all summer after their glorious burst of bloom in June. The list includes the very best of the Everblooming Roses, both old and new varieties, and will fill your garden, all summer long and way into fall, full of beauty.

The general cultural directions on page 78 apply to these Roses, but special attention must be paid to protecting them during the winter in the North. This protection is easy to give, however. Before freezing weather, cut out all soft or unripened wood and remove most of the leaves. Take a little of the soil from one side of the bush to allow it to bend over easily. Bend it over to the ground and cover the whole plant with from 2 to 4 inches of earth. Over this place 4 to 6 inches of leaves, and keep in place with boards or boughs. Defer covering for winter until cold weather fairly sets in, as moderate freezing will not injure the bushes. Treated in this way, three winters out of four they will go through unharmed. Where winters are not severe, a few evergreen boughs laid over the beds and a mulch of manure will be sufficient protection. These must be removed carefully and gradually before growth begins in spring.

TEA ROSES

MAMAN COCHET. The best pink Tea for bedding, on account of its vigor, hardness, and lavish bloom. Flowers and buds are as large, full, perfectly formed and fragrant as those of any Rose grown under glass. The color is an exquisite silvery rose, with shadings of buff and salmon.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. Has all the good qualities of the pink variety in the way of hardness and blooming, but its flowers are beautiful silvery white and exquisitely fragrant. The foliage is heavy and leathery, the young growth tipped with red. The bush is vigorous and always in bloom.

See our No. 2 Catalogue for a full list of Tea Roses.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. The most glorious Rose ever introduced, and while it is mostly forced in greenhouses for florists' use, it is a very satisfactory garden Rose. The blooms are immense in size, cup-shaped, of a rich, deep rosy crimson and with the most exquisite fragrance known. The plant is strong and thrifty and the flowers are borne on long stems.

CROWN PRINCESS CECILIA. One of the most exquisitely beautiful silvery pink Roses. The buds are long and pointed and the full open flowers are extremely large and double, and borne on long, stiff stems. Very vigorous and strong in growth.

GENERAL McARTHUR. The form of flower and bud is simply superb, and it lasts as long when cut as any Rose we have ever seen. The bud when first opening is the brightest crimson-scarlet, and the flower retains this perfect coloring until it drops its petals. Blooms continuously the whole season through and gives fine stems for cutting.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Sometimes called Crimson Hermosa. The color is dark, rich crimson, passing to velvety fiery red. Flowers large, full and sweet; very showy and handsome, blooms constantly, throwing up fresh buds and flowers the whole growing season. It is a healthy, vigorous grower.

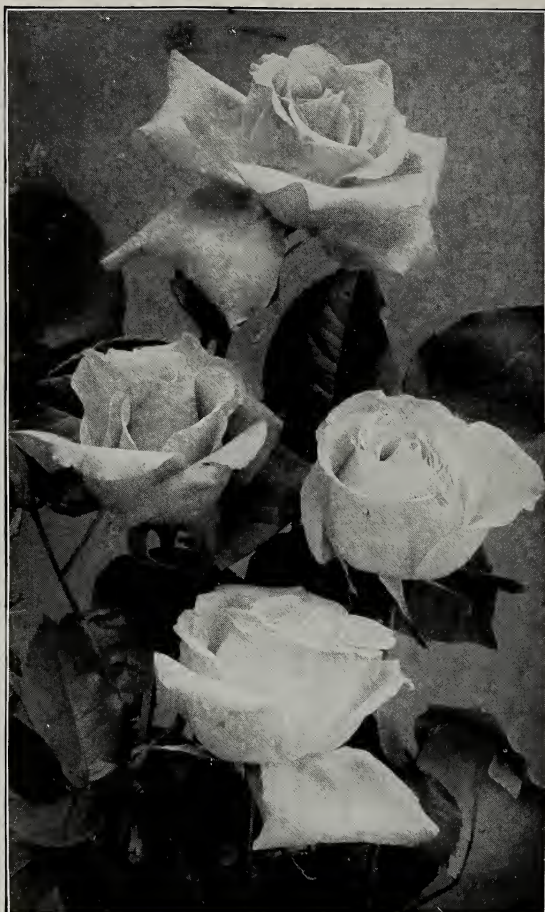
HERMOSA (*Bengal or Bourbon Rose*). Daintily cupped, semi-double flowers of a brilliant shade of pink. A fine, fragrant old favorite that is always in bloom. One of the best of this class and fine for bedding.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Creamy white; sweetly fragrant; very full and large flowers and large, pointed buds. Very hardy and continuous bloomer.

PINK KILLARNEY. Considered by many to be the most beautiful pink Rose ever introduced. It forms a strong, vigorous bush, with beautiful foliage, bearing a wondrous profusion of magnificent Roses all summer.

WHITE KILLARNEY. In all respects similar to the Pink Killarney except in the color of its flowers, which are of a brilliant glistening white and borne on extra-long, stiff stems. Particularly beautiful in the bud state.

LA FRANCE. Delicate silvery rose, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continually throughout the season. The sweetest and most useful of all Roses. D deservedly a favorite with many Rose-growers.



Maman Cochet Roses (see page 83)

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT. One of the best of the Hybrid Teas for the garden. This is the Rose which has made Portland, Oregon, famous. The flowers are extra large, and of a brilliant, shining pink.

MME. JULES GROLEZ. A wonderfully brilliant cherry-red Rose, with a form and texture similar to Kaiserin Augusta Victoria; in fact it is often called the red Kaiserin. The buds are exquisitely formed.

MRS. EDWARD MAWLEY. Beautiful bright carmine, shaded with salmon; the flowers are perfect in form and borne on long, stout stems.

PRINCE OF BULGARIA. A magnificent Rose, which is noted for its bright green, fresh foliage and extra-large buds. The outer petals of the flowers are bright rosy flesh-color, with the center petals slightly lighter.

SOLEIL D'OR. Sometimes listed as a Hybrid Tea. Described under Miscellaneous Roses.

A fuller list of Hybrid Teas will be found in our Catalogue No. 2, which will be sent upon request

POLYANTHA ROSES

This class includes the Baby Ramblers, which are sometimes called "Fairy Roses," because of their small flowers, which are yet full and regularly formed, with colors as fine as the larger Teas. Usually they are borne in great clusters, which, together with their neat, hardy, everblooming habit, makes them valuable for bedding—in fact, they are among the best for outdoor culture, requiring very little protection. For house culture they are invaluable, and being so hardy they withstand well the conditions surrounding them when grown in the house. They can be kept in bloom all winter.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. A grand free-flowering Rose; fine for bedding out or pot culture. The flowers are very double and handsomely formed, with outer petals pearl-white, shading to a center of rosy pink.

BABY DOROTHY. Has the characteristics of Dorothy Perkins except that it is a low-growing bush. The flowers are of a beautiful shade of pink, and are borne in clusters, in the greatest profusion all the summer through. Vigorous in growth; hardy.



General McArthur Roses (see page 84)



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Rose (see page 84)

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. A compact bush about 2 feet high, with broad clusters of crimson flowers like those of the Crimson Rambler. One of the finest bedding Roses ever introduced, and bears its wonderful profusion of flowers from early in summer until they are destroyed by frost. Has been known to be in full bloom after an early snowfall.

ERNA TESCHENDORF. A sport from the Crimson Baby Rambler and one of the most charming members of the family, always in bloom, and bearing great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Foliage is bright green and not subject to insect attacks.

JESSIE. Immense clusters of bright cherry-red flowers borne all summer in great profusion. It is one of the most vigorous in growth of the group, at the same time one of the daintiest in general effect.

MRS. CUTBUSH. A bush form of the Lady Gay, with the same beautifully quilled pink Roses borne all summer in large clusters.

ORLEANS. Bright geranium-red flowers suffused with rose and with white centers. The plant is dwarf, bushy and blooms continually.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. Of the same habit and character as the Crimson Baby Rambler, but with white flowers.



Crimson Baby Rambler Rose (see page 85)

Moss Roses

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. The Moss Rose is strong and vigorous, perfectly hardy, and very desirable for outdoor culture. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year, but the flowers and buds are very large and handsome, remain in bloom a long time, and are highly prized wherever beautiful Roses are known. They like rich ground and are much improved in beauty and fragrance by liberal manuring and good cultivation.

BLANCHE MOREAU. Pure white; large, full, perfectly formed.

COUNTESS OF MURINAIS. Large, pure white; beautifully mossed.

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink buds surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; exquisitely fragrant.

GLORY OF MOSSES. Flowers large; color pale rose. A strong grower, with fine, healthy foliage.

HENRY MARTIN. Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large, globular flowers; full, sweet and finely mossed.

LUXEMBOURG. Bright crimson; large and mossy.

OLD ENGLISH MOSS. One of the most beautiful of the class, with richly mossed buds of a delightful shade of pink.

MOSS ROSES, continued

PAUL FONTAINE. Deep crimson; a constant bloomer.

PERPETUAL WHITE. Pure white; blooms in clusters.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. Fine reddish blush; large and vigorous.

SALET. Light rose; large and full; a good autumn bloomer.

WICHMOSS. An entirely new departure in Roses, being a hybrid of one of the climbing Wichuraiana group and a Moss Rose. The plant retains the climbing habit of one of its parents, with beautifully mossed, exquisite pink buds. It is bound to create a sensation.

Wild Roses · Rosa

Universally admired for their fragrance, for the extravagant profusion of their pretty single flowers, and for the large bright-colored berries which cling far into the winter. They are largely utilized for planting among shrubs, and to reclaim and cover waste ground.

R. BLANDA. *Meadow Rose.* Slender, reddish purple branches, almost thornless, with pale green, oval foliage. Blooms freely in May with bright rose flowers. 3 feet.



Persian Yellow Rose (see page 87)



Rosa setigera

WILD ROSES, continued

R. CAROLINA. *Swamp Rose*. Hardy in wet or dry soil. Shrubby, with pretty pink flowers.

R. HUMILIS. *Pasture Rose*. Low-growing, not over 2 to 3 feet; an admirable sort for massing or for ground-covering. Pink.

R. LUCIDA. The familiar Wild Rose. Handsome foliage and bright pink flowers; fruits red.

R. MULTIFLORA. A strong grower, with long arching canes almost covered with pyramidal clusters of white flowers in June. Berries persistent all winter.

R. SETIGERA. *Prairie Rose*. 5 feet. Used with telling effect in rough landscapes, fence corners, and for general background filling. Flowers very plentiful during summer; deep rosy red.

Miscellaneous Roses

BANKSIA ALBA. A white form of the old yellow Banksia Rose which was so popular in old-time gardens. Profuse in bloom and thoroughly hardy.

CENTIFOLIA. *The Hundred-leaved Rose*. This is a form of the old Cabbage Rose, once a great favorite, and is noted for its large, many-petaled flowers of bright pink.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. Semi-double; bright yellow; very showy and fine; blooms very early. Thoroughly hardy and grows into a large, imposing bush; fine for the shrubby planting.

PERSIAN YELLOW. Deep, golden yellow; semi-double, very fine.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES, continued

MADAME PLANTIER. A perfectly hardy, pure white, double Rose. The plant grows in fine bush form, and blooms profusely in June. Desirable cemetery Rose, as it grows luxuriantly without attention.

SOLEIL D'OR. This new, brilliant Rose is the result of a cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher. It is a fine, strong grower, producing superb, conical-shaped buds varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish gold shaded with nasturtium-red, a combination not found in any other Rose. The flower is very full, large and globular, the petals in the center being well incurved. It is a robust, vigorous grower, with brownish wood and beautiful bright green foliage. As free in bloom as a Hybrid Tea. Requires good protection in the North.

YORK AND LANCASTER. A unique Rose in that both red and white flowers are borne at the same time, some of them being striped with both colors. Generally classified as a Hybrid Perpetual, and is strong, vigorous and hardy.

Japanese Trailing Roses

Rosa Wichuraiana

A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as closely as ivy, and forming a dense mat of very dark green, lustrous foliage. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion, in clusters, after the June Roses are past, and con-

JAPANESE TRAILING ROSES, continued
 tinue during the season. They are single, pure white, with yellow stamens and delicately fragrant. Valuable for covering banks, rockeries, slopes, and beds among shrubs. Hardy in all except very cold climates.

ROSA WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS

DEBUTANTE. A new hybrid, with flowers of charming light pink, especially pretty in the bud.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH. Flowers pure white, very double, produced in clusters of from ten to twelve, on small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage.



Debutante Roses

PINK ROAMER. A hybrid of the Sweetbrier, which it somewhat resembles in character of bloom, while the very rampant growth partakes more of the Wichuraiana type. The single flowers are over 2 inches in diameter, bright rich pink, with large, silvery white centers and orange-red stamens; delightfully fragrant.

SOUTH ORANGE PERFECTION. Similar to the preceding in growth. Remarkably free-flowering; when in bloom is a mass of the most perfectly formed double flowers, about 1½ inches in diameter, soft blush-pink at the tips, changing to white.

ROSA WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS, continued
SWEETHEART. One of the newest hybrids. Large flowers, pink in the bud, opening white.

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. Vigorous grower, with long, branching shoots that are covered with dense, bright green, shining foliage. The flowers are very double, 2 inches and over in diameter, of a beautiful rose-color, similar to Bridesmaid, and very fragrant.

Rosa rugosa

This class of Japanese Roses forms sturdy bushes, 4 to 5 feet high, covered with large, dark green, crinkled glossy foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of 10 to 20 flowers, each 3 inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy. A valuable plant for the hardy border or shrubberies, the large, handsome, scarlet hips being very ornamental all through the autumn and early winter months. It also makes a splendid hedge, its foliage being impervious to the attacks of insects.

RUBRA. The typical Rugosa Rose, with large, single, crimson flowers followed by scarlet hips. The foliage is beautifully crinkled.

ALBA. Pure white, with typical Rugosa foliage and orange hips.

ROSA RUGOSA HYBRIDS

AGNES EMILY CARMAN. Flowers large, semi-double; fine in the bud state; rich, deep crimson. A free and constant bloomer,

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT. Purest paper-white, blooming in clusters of from five to ten flowers; double, very sweet. A strong, rampant grower, having the true Rugosa foliage. Flowers nearly 5 inches in diameter, produced freely and lasting well.

BELLE POITEVINE. Very free and branching; every tip is laden with immense bouquets of large pink Roses. Buds very long; perfume exquisite and unique.

CHARLES FREDERICK WORTH. Of extremely strong growth, with attractive deep green foliage, more dense than other varieties. Flowers are crimson with carmine shadings.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. Large, cup-shaped, double silvery pink flowers, borne well above handsome Rugosa foliage. Exquisitely perfumed and perfectly hardy.

HANSA. Brilliant red flowers, large in size and handsome in form. The foliage is particularly handsome, being of the true Rugosa character.

MAD. GEORGES BRUANT. Flowers in clusters; semi-double; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphetos in shape; pure white. Remarkably free-flowering, and hardy where the thermometer does not go below zero. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn and yard, as it retains the heavy thorny canes and glossy, leathery leaves of the Rugosa.



Rosa rugosa, Blanc Double de Coubert (see page 88)

ROSA RUGOSA HYBRIDS, continued
NEW CENTURY. A splendid Rose of the Rugosa type, with clear, flesh-pink flowers 3 to 4 inches across, perfectly full and double. Its perfume reminds one of the sweetbriers, and is one of the most constant bloomers.

NOVA ZEMBLA. Handsome white flowers and beautiful foliage. Resembles Conrad Ferdinand Meyer in habit of growth.

Sweetbrier Roses

ROSA RUBIGINOSA. *English Sweetbrier*, or *Eglantine*. An old garden favorite, with single pink flowers, that is highly prized on account of the delightful fragrance of its leaves and young branches. It is perfectly hardy, and, once planted, requires very little care. It is particularly fine for hedges, and makes splendid single plants on the lawn.

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRIDS

This class of Sweetbriers has single or semi-double flowers, and the foliage has the delicious Sweetbrier fragrance so well known.

AMY ROBSART. Large, bright rose flowers, very distinct in form and color.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN. Dark crimson flowers, bush of most graceful habit.

JEANNIE DEANS. Scarlet-crimson, very large, semi-double flowers.

LORD PENZANCE. Flowers are of a soft shade of fawn, changing to lemon-yellow.

LUCY ASHTON. Delicate and dainty white flowers with pink edges.

MEG MERRILIES. Brilliant crimson flowers; bush of vigorous habit, with large foliage.

Tree Roses

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy stems, 4 to 5 feet high, and thus form tree shapes. When in full bloom they are very handsome, and are becoming more popular every year. It is very necessary to have varieties which will lend themselves to the tree form, and in this shape we offer many of the Hybrid Perpetual in all colors, and many of the Hardy Climbers and Baby Ramblers. A full list of varieties will be sent upon request.



Tree Rose



Hedge of California Privet, Catalpa Bungei in the background

Hedges and Screens

EACH year shows a marked increase in the number of persons who are realizing the beauty and utility of hedges and screens in place of fences, both for enclosing their grounds and making division lines between them and their neighbors.

As a matter of cost, a good hedge can be made as cheaply as a board fence and, with a little care, it becomes every year more and more a thing of beauty. Such hedges continue as a principal attraction in our best-kept places.

Suitable Subjects for Hedges and Screens

While there are innumerable plants useful for hedge purposes, the following may be used to good effect in almost any situation. Descriptions of each plant will be found under its proper heading on other pages of this catalogue.

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| TSUGA CANADENSIS. <i>Hemlock</i> | 59 |

Hardy Vines

BEFORE trees and shrubs can become fairly established on a new place, vines planted plentifully may transform it. They will grow, too, where other ornamentals will find no room, displaying their beauty on steep walls, tree trunks and trellises. We offer a select list of the best and most useful.

Akebia

A. QUINATA. A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate-purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects and is distinctly ornamental.

Ampelopsis

A. QUINQUEFOLIA. *American Ivy; Virginia Creeper; Woodbine.* The well-known native, with five-parted leaves that change to rich scarlet in fall. Berries black-blue. Entirely hardy anywhere; quick-growing; usually requires some support on walls, although it climbs by means of tendrils and clings to brick and stone surfaces.

VAR. ENGELMANNI. Of denser growth, shorter-jointed and richer in effect. Grows 6 to 10 feet in a season and clings tenaciously to stone walls and rough wooden surfaces.

AMPELOPSIS, continued

A. VEITCHII. *Boston Ivy.* A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year.

Aristolochia

A. SIPHO. *Dutchman's Pipe.* A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, as it is a very rapid grower and forms a dense shade. A splendid vine for a sunny veranda.

Bignonia

B. RADICANS. *Trumpet Creeper.* A robust, woody vine, climbing high and twining tightly with numerous roots along its stems. Its orange-scarlet flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Leaves light green.

B. GRANDIFLORA. Flowers much larger and more brilliant, coming earlier than above.

Celastrus

C. SCANDENS. *Bittersweet.* A native climber with handsome, glossy foliage, and large clusters of beautiful, orange-crimson fruits, retained all winter. Very bright in effect, and its graceful sprays of berries are charming for winter house decoration.

CLEMATIS

See special list on page 93

Dioscorea

D. BATATAS. The odd and quaint Cinnamon Vine, most conspicuous in fall, when small tubers cluster in the axils of its dark, glossy, arrow-shaped leaves. The white flowers are small but fill the air with a delightful cinnamon odor. Fine for porches and arbors.



Boston Ivy



Chinese Wistaria

Euonymus

E. RADICANS. One of the finest evergreen vines, with small, rich green foliage and pink fruits in cells which separate and expose the scarlet arils covering the seeds, making a most attractive feature. For covering rocky banks, rough walls, tree-trunks etc., it is a treasure. Used also for vases, baskets and borders.

VAR. VARIEGATA. In all respects like the type, except that the foliage is edged with creamy white.

Hedera

H. HELIX. The well-known English Ivy, still the most beautiful covering that can be given to any rough wall or surface; rich green.

Lonicera

L. BRACHYPODA AUREA RETICULATA. *Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle.* Of vigorous growth, forming radiant festoons and masses with its clear golden leaves; flowers white.

L. JAPONICA. *Chinese Twining Honeysuckle.* Almost evergreen; flowers white.

VAR. HALLIANA. *Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.* Pure white and creamy yellow, very fragrant flowers; in bloom the whole season. Almost evergreen. Besides its ordinary uses as a climber, it is valuable for covering banks, bare places, etc., where grass will not grow.

LONICERA, continued

L. BELGICA. *Dutch Honeysuckle.* Displays its pretty red and yellow flower-sprays constantly.

L. SEMPERVIRENS. *Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.* Flowers scarlet and trumpet-formed.

L. SEMPERVIRENS FLAVA. *Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle.* Large, clustered yellow flowers.

L. SEMPERFLORENS. Flowers yellowish white; fragrant.

Lycium

L. CHINENSE. *Matrimony Vine.* Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple-flowered and showy-fruited. Extra vigorous in growth.

Periploca

P. GRÆCA. *Silk Vine.* A rapid-growing, beautiful climber, with glossy green, lanceolate foliage.

Pueraria · Kudzu Vine

P. THUNBERGIANA. A magnificent climbing vine for all purposes, growing 40 to 50 feet in a season; especially adapted to covering pergolas or to secure dense shade. The leaves resemble those of the lima bean in shape and are dark green and woolly. Flowers pea-shaped; borne in long, handsome racemes.

Wistaria

W. MAGNIFICA. Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of a pale lavender color. A splendid vine for draping a second-story veranda.

W. MULTIJUGA. A Japanese species with dark blue flowers, in racemes of astonishing length.

W. SINENSIS, VAR. ALBA. Differs from the Chinese only in having pure white flowers.



Golden-leaved Honeysuckle



Clematis paniculata

Clematis

Of all the vines used either for shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and varied forms. While the large-flowered kinds are not so good for shade until they attain considerable age, their wealth of bloom makes them the grandest embellishments to the porch known. Of the small-flowered varieties, *Paniculata* undoubtedly holds the lead both as a shade producer and for its abundance of bloom. It is a rampant grower in good soil, and the lateness of its bloom, coupled with the exquisite perfume of its flowers, makes it one of the most desirable of all vines.

LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS

In this superb family of hardy climbers, many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. They are grand for pillars and trellises, pegged down for bedding and for running over rockwork, old trees and stumps. They delight in rich soil and a sunny situation, and are perfectly hardy.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Fine white, double flowers.

HENRYI. Creamy white; large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer.

JACKMANI. Flowers, when fully expanded, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE. Has been called the *Crimson Jackmani*. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.

RAMONA. A strong, rampant grower and a true, perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

SMALL-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

COCCINEA. A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red. Blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

PANICULATA. *Sweet-scented Japan Clematis.* Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, in immense sheets in September, when few other vines are in bloom.



Flowers of Clematis Jackmani



Hardy Perennial Plants

AS these yearly come into more plentiful use, we have enlarged our list to meet popular demands. The hardy garden is the only really artistic one. Already our parks and gardens are much more beautiful for the revival of interest in hardy perennials.

Achillea · Yarrow, or Milfoil

- A. BOULE DE NEIGE. Enveloping clusters of small, white flowers.
- A. MILLEFOLIUM ROSEUM. Fern-like foliage, low-growing, 15 to 18 inches high, with dense heads of rose-colored flowers in August.
- A. PTARMICA, VAR. THE PEARL. Has very showy heads of pure white, double flowers, on strong, erect stems, blooming constantly.

Ægopodium · Bishop's Weed

- Æ. VARIEGATUM. A green and yellow variegated foliage plant, about 12 in. high, which spreads rapidly; fine to border shrub beds.

Alyssum

- A. SAXATILE COMPACTUM. *Golden Tuft*. A fine border plant, not over 12 inches high, which bears numerous clusters of bright yellow flowers like Sweet Alyssum in shape, in May.

Agrostemma

- A. CORONARIA (*Lychnis coronaria*). *Rose Campion*. Grows from 1½ to 2 ft high; silvery foliage; bright crimson flowers. June and July.
- VAR. ALBA. Same with white flowers.

Anchusa · Alkanet

- A. ITALICA, DROPMORE VARIETY. A new form of the old Italian Alkanet, which brings the type at once from mediocrity to a supreme rank among hardy perennials. It forms a dense, rounded bush 4 to 6 feet tall, which, in June, is literally covered with masses of inch-wide flowers, and, to some extent, all summer. Their color is a rich, dark cobalt-blue, intensely striking when massed in distant perspectives.

Anemone · Windflower

One of the most showy of all our autumn-blooming herbaceous plants. Blooms freely from August till cut down by frost. In light, somewhat moist, rich soil, the plants make a beautiful, hardy border or bed. A slight covering of leaves or straw is sufficient protection in most severe winters.

- A. JAPONICA, VAR. ALBA. Pure white, with yellow centers; large, single, long-stemmed flowers. Plant grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms from September until frost. Fine for cutting.

VAR. LADY ARDILAUN. A large, dazzling white variety, with broad, thick petals which overlap each other.

ANEMONE, continued

- A. JAPONICA, var. PRINCE HENRY. Large, semi-double, deep red flowers on stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. August to October.
- var. QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Large, semi-double flowers of silvery pink.
- var. ROSE D'AUTOMNE. Rosy lilac, large, semi-double flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet high.
- var. ROSEA SUPERBA. Pale rose, 2 to 3 feet high, blooms from August to October.
- var. RUBRA. Deep rose, with yellow center; habit same as the white.
- var. WHIRLWIND. Semi-double, pure white.

Anthem. Chamomile

- A. TINCTORIA. *Hardy Golden Marguerite*. Flowers golden yellow, from 1 to 2 inches across; abundant from June until September. Very valuable for cutting. 2 feet high.
- var. PALLIDA. A strong, erect, sturdy sort, with creamy white flowers. Splendid for the border or for clumps.

Aquilegia · Columbine

These are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flowers. The latter form a showy crown well above the clear-cut leaves. All the species like partially shaded, well-drained soil. One of the best for rockwork, or under trees.

- A. CÆRULEA. A fine Rocky Mountain species, with large flowers, often 4 inches across on stems 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall in June. The sepals are deep blue, petals pure white, spurs recurved. Splendid for cutting, the flowers retaining their freshness a long time.
- var. HYBRIDA. Various shades of blue and white in the beautiful Cærulea type.
- A. CANADENSIS. *Wild Columbine*. Branchy stems 2 feet long, with large flowers, yellow within, bright red outside.
- A. CHRYSANTHA. Yellow, of good size, with yellow spurs. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and makes a bush 2 to 3 ft. across. Blooms in June.
- A. FLABELLATA NANA ALBA. Early flowering, dwarf; pure white.
- A. HELENÆ. Extremely large flowers of brilliant blue, with wide-expanded corolla of pure white. One of the choicest and prettiest.
- A. NIVEA GRANDIFLORA. Large; pure white.
- A. TRUNCATA. Scarlet, with yellow tips.

Arabis · Rock Cress

- A. ALBIDA. Pure white flowers which completely hide the foliage and creeping stems, in early spring. A fine ground-covering and rockery plant.
- A. ALPINA. Slightly smaller flowers than above.

Armeria · Thrift

- A. MARITIMA. *Cushion Pink; Sea Thrift*. Cushion-like clumps of grassy foliage; studded with rosy pink flower umbels on bare stems. Plants 6 to 8 inches high. June, July.
- A. FORMOSA (*Statice*). Bright pink flowers and foliage of a bluish green. Blooms continuously; fine for the front of the hardy border.
- var. ALBA. Same, with white flowers.

Arundo

- A. DONAX. *Great Reed*. A handsome green, broad-leaved reed growing 10 to 15 feet.
- var. VARIEGATA. Variegated foliage of striped creamy white and green. Grows 6 to 8 feet high; is very handsome and imposing.

Asclepias

- A. TUBEROSA. *Milkweed; Silkweed*; etc. A handsome field plant, 2 to 3 feet high, with many showy cymes of intense orange flowers in midsummer. The seed-pods are interesting.

Aster · Michaelmas Daisies

The hardy, perennial Asters have become very popular, as they grow without the slightest care and brighten up the garden in autumn when other flowers have gone.



Aquilegia chrysantha (Yellow Columbine)

ASTER, continued

- A., ABENDROTE (*Evening Glow*). Grows 2½ ft. high, with rosy red flowers; very free-flowering.
- A. ALPINUS. Brilliant violet-blue flowers in September; the foliage forms a cluster on the ground, with flower stems 3 to 10 inches high; fine for rockwork.
- VAR. ALBUS. Same as the foregoing, with white flowers.
- A. LÆVIS. Fine blue, with immense clusters on stems 2 to 3 feet high in September.
- VAR. BALDUR. Very large flowers of same shade as a Parma violet; grows about 2 ft. high.
- A. LONGIFOLIA FORMOSISSIMA. Has long, slender foliage, with clusters of bright blue flowers.
- A., MAD. SOYNEUSE. Bright pink flowers. Particularly fine.
- A. NOVÆ-ANGLIÆ. One of the finest native hardy Asters, 3 to 3½ feet high, with bluish purple flowers 2 inches across. Blooms from September to frost, and is one of the most ornamental plants we have for late blooming.
- VAR. ROSEA. Deep purplish rose flowers in great profusion.
- A., MRS. F. W. RAYNER. Handsome, vivid crimson flowers.
- A., SNOWFLAKE. Clear white flowers in September.

ASTER, continued

- A. TATARICA. Broad-leaved, 5 feet high. Light purple flowers in October.
- A., THOS. S. WARE. Delicate lilac-mauve, strong, full heads, growing 3½ feet high and blooming in September and October.
- A., TOP SAWYER. A handsome variety, blooming late, with clusters of bright red flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet tall.
- A. TRINERVUS. Deep violet-mauve, 3½ feet high, September to November.

Astilbe · Spiræa

- A. JAPONICA. A handsome plant, 15 to 18 inches high, with small, pure white flowers in large, feathery panicles. It is extensively used for forcing in winter. Blooms in June.
- A. FLORABUNDA. An extremely profuse bloomer.

Baptisia · False Indigo

- B. AUSTRALIS. *Blue False Indigo*. Two feet high, with deep blue flowers, in pretty racemes during June and July. Give a sunny, well-drained position.

Bocconia

- B. CORDATA. *Plume Poppy*. Stately, growing from 6 to 8 feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August.

Boltonia · False Chamomile

- B. ASTEROIDES. Tall, 4 feet or more in height, with white, aster-like flowers in broad heads during August. A handsome plant for borders and masses.
- VAR. LATISQUAMA. Same habit, but with masses of pale lilac flowers.

Callirhoe

- C. INVOLUCRATA. *Poppy Mallow*. An interesting trailing plant, with showy, poppy-like flowers running through all shades of crimson to cherry-red and rose with white centers. Thrives in sunny places and is fine for rockeries.

Campanula

- C. CARPATICA. *Carpathian Harebell*. A very pretty species, growing in compact tufts, not exceeding 8 inches in height; flowers clear blue, 1 inch in diameter; from June to August.
- VAR. ALBA. A white-flowering form of the above. Blooms continually all summer.
- C. MEDIUM. The well-known *Canterbury Bells*. Blooms in July; height 2 to 3 feet. Handsome spikes of bell-shaped flowers, making a gorgeous show in the garden. In three colors, blue, white and rose.



Shasta Daisy (see page 97)

CAMPANULA, continued

- C. MEDIUM, var. CALYCANTHEMA (*Cup-and-Saucer Campanula*). The flowers resemble scalloped cups set in dainty saucers, in most brilliant shades of blue, rose and white.
- C. PERSICIFOLIA. *Peach Bells*. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high and produces a great number of blue, salver-shaped flowers in June and July.
- var. ALBA. Same as the type, but with white flowers.
- C. PYRAMIDALIS. *Chimney Bellflower*. Handsome, vigorous plants, 4 to 6 feet high, blooming July to September. Blue and white.

Cassia

- C. MARILANDICA. *American Senna*. A very desirable bushy plant with beautiful Nile-green, pinnate foliage, and a profusion of yellow flower panicles in midsummer. 3 to 4 feet.

Catananche

- C. CÆRULEA, FL. PL., ALBA BICOLOR. A pretty summer-blooming perennial, growing to 2 feet in height, with peduncled flowers of delicate blue, margined with white. Useful for cutting and sometimes used as everlasting.

Centaurea · Knapweed

- C. MONTANA. *Mountain Bluet*. A handsome border plant, growing a foot high and displaying showy blue blossoms. Young foliage is silvery white.
- var. ALBA. Equally valuable for bedding, with broad white flowers.

Clematis · Shrubby Clematis

- Shrubby, erect garden plants from 2 to 4 feet tall, blooming very freely during August and September, with dainty tubular flowers.
- C. DAVIDIANA. Delicate, lavender-blue; very sweet-scented.
- C. TUBULOSA. Numerous corymbs of a beautiful shade of light blue.

Chrysanthemum

- C. LEUCANTHEMUM HYBRIDUM. *Shasta Daisy*. The new hybrids of Shasta Daisy give us different forms of flowers and much larger bloom than the original, ranging in shape from fully double to single; and in color from pure white to pale lemon-yellow, some solid color, some prettily variegated with yellow discs. The plants are extremely productive and as profitable a cut-flower supply as any hardy perennial grown. We offer mixed hybrids.
- var. ALASKA. A magnificent form of the Shasta Daisy, with immense flowers, 5 inches across, of pure, glistening white.



Delphinium elatum hybridum

Convallaria · Lily-of-the-Valley

- C. MAJALIS. A lovely, hardy little perennial, widely planted everywhere for its delicate sprays of drooping white bells and their delightful fragrance; bloom early in spring.

Coreopsis

- C. GRANDIFLORA. A beautiful hardy border plant that grows 15 to 18 inches high and produces its bright golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. Fine for cutting.

Delphinium · Larkspur

- D. BARLOWI. A new sort with large, very deep blue flowers.
- D. BELLADONNA. Flowers are an exquisite shade of turquoise-blue, commencing to show in June and continuing until frosts.
- D. CHINENSE. Dwarf growing, with fine feathery foliage, and rich blue flowers.
- var. ALBA. Flowers pure white.
- D. ELATUM HYBRIDUM. Varies from 2 to 4 feet high and bears beautiful spikes of bright blue flowers, violet on the edges.
- D. FORMOSUM. Dark blue with white center. June and July. If the flower-stalks are cut down immediately after the first blooming, another crop of flowers can be obtained in autumn.
- var. CÆLESTINUM. Pale, delicate blue.

Desmodium

- D. PENDULIFLORUM (*Lespedeza Sieboldi*). A beautiful Japanese perennial, with clover-like foliage, and long, pendulous racemes of rosy purple flowers. The stems are 4 feet long, and in early autumn are literally loaded with the flowers. Very hardy and showy.

Dianthus · Pink

Valuable border plants, hardy everywhere; blooming freely in May and June. All have a rich clove fragrance. We offer eight distinct Hardy Garden Pinks.

D. BARBATUS. *Sweet William*. The old-time favorite, growing 1½ to 2 feet high, and bearing during May and June a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

DELICATA. Exquisitely dainty pink flowers.

GERTRUDE. White, with maroon markings.

HOMER. Rosy red, maroon center.

HER MAJESTY. Very large; purest white.

LAURA WILMER. White, maroon center.

MARY GRAY. Reddish purple, with narrow white lacing.

SOUV. DE SALE. Soft rosy pink; very double.

WHITE RESERVE. Pure white, fringed.

Dicentra · Bleeding Heart

D. SPECTABILIS. A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated; 2 feet high. Flowers in April or May.

Dictamnus · Gas Plant

D. FRAXINELLA. A very showy plant, forming a bush about 2½ feet in height, having fragrant foliage and curiously shaped flowers.

VAR. ALBA. White flowers in long spikes.

VAR. RUBRA. Red flowers.

Digitalis · Foxglove

D. GRANDIFLORA. A variety of the old-fashioned Foxglove, but of more robust habit, larger flowers and longer racemes. The flowers, which are spotted, come in shades of rose and white, and are borne in spikes 2 to 3 feet high, blooming from June to September. In separate colors, rose and white.

Doronicum · Leopard's Bane

Showy plants, 2 to 5 feet high, with solitary yellow flowers in abundance; commencing to bloom in April and continuing till August.

D. CAUCASICUM. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across.

D. MAGNIFICUM. Exceedingly large and free.

D. PLANTAGINEUM. At its best in early spring; fine for cutting.

VAR. EXCELSUM ("*Harpur Crewe*"). The best of all Doronicums, with flowers 5 inches across. Grows about 5 feet high.

Echinops · Globe Thistle

E. SPHÆROCEPHALUS. Bold, thistle-like plants with numerous globular flower-heads of metallic blue. 2 to 3 feet.

Erianthus

E. RAVENNÆ. A stately ornamental grass with purplish plumes, useful for subtropical gardening. Foliage is bronzy green. Grows about 10 to 12 feet tall, and is in flower during July and August.

Eulalia

The Ornamental Grasses are charming subjects for planting in front of high shrubbery or in beds of different kinds on the lawn, the tall-growing kinds in the middle. They are recommended, too, for use as division lines between properties.

E. GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA. Narrow green leaves with a silvery white midrib. This plant is of most graceful habit. Very useful for decorative purposes and the center of vases; also an attractive lawn plant. Perfectly hardy, standing our most severe winters.

E. JAPONICA VARIEGATA. Long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white, sending up stalks 4 to 6 feet high, terminating with a cluster of flower-spikes.

VAR. ZEBRINA. This is one of the most striking and distinct of the hardy grasses. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow half an inch wide.

Eupatorium

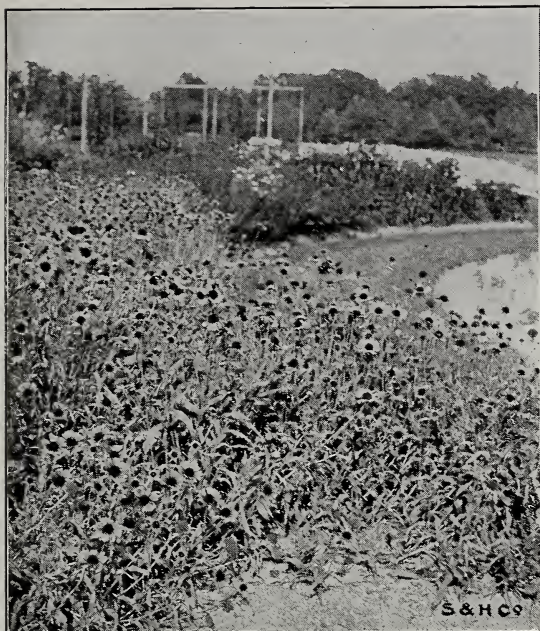
E. AGERATOIDES. *Thorough-wort*. Ageratum-like heads of minute white flowers. August and September.

E. PURPUREUM. *Joe-Pye Weed*. Familiar and somewhat coarse in appearance, but very effective when rightly used. Tall, with whorled leaves and large, loose heads of rosy purple flowers. In shrubby borders and low grounds it is showy and fine; 7 feet.

E. CÆLESTINUM. A late-blooming variety, 1 to 2 feet tall, with compact cymes of heliotrope-colored flowers. Useful for low borders.

Euphorbia

E. COROLLATA. *Flowering Spurge*. A charming dwarf plant for clumps and masses; slender stems spreading out into wide rounded bushes 18 inches high. Innumerable little flowers in dainty umbels, white with a green eye. Very effective used for bouquets and with other cut-flowers.



Gaillardia grandiflora

Funkia · Day Lily

The Funkias all make handsome, showy plants with beautiful, broad, ovate leaves, and large, lily-like fragrant flowers in large clusters. They like to grow in moist, shaded places and form clumps 12 to 20 inches high. In bloom from July to September.

F. UNDULATA VARIEGATA. Graceful, with narrow leaves having a fluted white edge.

F. SUBCORDATA (*F. alba*). A fine old species, with large, pure white flowers and wide circles of broad leaves. Very popular for porch borders, or to screen foundation walls.

Gaillardia · Blanket Flower

G. GRANDIFLORA. A showy plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and flower-stems 2 feet high, producing daisy-like blossoms 2 to 3 inches across, of gorgeous colors. The center is dark red-brown, while the petals are orange, crimson and red, shaded into rings of color, thus ringing the petals into three somewhat different sections. Delights in a rather poor, light soil, and blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November. One of the most satisfying of all perennials.

Geranium · Cranesbill

G. SANGUINEUM. Bright crimson flowers all summer. Plant 18 inches high, with handsome cut foliage.

Geum

G. ATROSANGUINEUM (*Avens*). Forms tufted leaf mats about 8 inches high, with flower-stems rising 18 to 20 inches high, crowned with a profusion of bright scarlet flowers which nod with the passing breeze. A sun-loving plant, in bloom all summer and fall.

Gypsophila

G. PANICULATA. *Baby's Breath*. Two to 3 feet in height and most graceful in effect, with mist-like white flowers that are popular for cutting, as they give an air of grace and harmony to any arrangement. Blooms July to September.
VAR. ACUMINATA. A handsome variety, with long, slender foliage and beautiful misty clusters of white flowers.

Helenium

H. AUTUMNALE. A showy, tall plant, 5 to 6 feet high, with deep golden yellow flowers in massive heads. Plant is 2 to 3 feet across and blooms from August to October.

Helianthus · Sunflower

H. MAXIMILIANI. Small and graceful flowers of deep yellow on stems 2 to 4 feet long, blooming from August to October.

H. MISS MELLISH. Large, double flowers of bright orange-yellow, on long stems, fine for cutting. Grows 5 feet high.

H. MOLLIS GRANDIFLORA. Lemon-yellow, one of the best varieties. Grows 3 to 5 feet high; blooms July to September.

H. MULTIFLORUS PLENUS. Handsome, bushy plants, 4 feet high, with very double flowers, of golden yellow. One of the choicest perennials, blooming July to September.

VAR. SOLEIL D'OR. A new quilled sort, with flowers as double and fine as those of a cactus dahlia.

H. ORGYALIS. 6 to 8 feet tall, branched near summit; foliage dense and gracefully drooping. Single, lemon-yellow flowers in abundance.

H. RIGIDUS. Dwarf, only 1 to 3 feet high, covered with large, yellow flowers from August to October.

Heliopsis

H. PITCHERIANA. Pretty, daisy-like, yellow flowers, from July to October, borne on branching plants 2 to 3 feet high. Clear yellow, with red-maroon centers. They have good stems and are excellent for cutting.

Hemerocallis

- H. DUMORTIERI. Very dwarf and compact, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, producing an endless number of large, lily-like blossoms of a bright orange-color in June. The smallest plant will bloom freely the first year. A splendid plant for the front of shrubbery.
- H. FLAVA. *Lemon Lily*. A pretty plant with long narrow leaves, and flower-stalks 2 to 3 feet high. These are crowned in June with delightfully fragrant, beautiful lemon-colored flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. A very popular variety. Makes a magnificent display when planted in a large bed.
- H. KWANSO FL. PL. *Double Orange Lily*. Large, double, copper-colored flowers; in bloom all summer. An excellent plant for the hardy border,—one that grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, and blooms well in almost any situation. Particularly good for growing in front of shrubbery.
- H. THUNBERGII. Beautiful lemon-yellow, fragrant flowers from July to September. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, and bears eight to ten flowers on each stalk.

Heuchera · Alum Root

- H. SANGUINEA. A clump of this very desirable plant dazzles the eye with its brilliant crimson spikes. One of the most conspicuous plants in the hardy garden. 2 feet.

Hibiscus · Mallow

- H. MOSCHEUTOS. *Swamp Rose Mallow*. Large, purplish pink flowers. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, and blooms in August and September. One of the most gorgeous of perennials, and attracts great attention wherever grown. Should be given plenty of room to develop properly, when it will make a gorgeous display.
- VAR. CRIMSON EYE. Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson.
- H., MEEHAN'S "MALLOW MARVELS." A perfected strain of Mallows recently introduced, which represent the best in size, brilliancy and freedom of bloom. Offered in Red, Pink, Crimson and White, mixed.

Hollyhock

- ALTHÆA ROSEA. Almost indispensable as a background for beds and borders, as their straight, towering spikes 4 to 6 feet high, are a mass of bright flowers the entire summer. They require a deep, rich soil, and will not succeed if planted where water is liable to stand. We offer a fine collection of double sorts in five distinct colors: Crimson, Yellow, Pink, Maroon and White.

HOLLYHOCK, continued

- ALLEGHANY. Flowers come single, semi-double and double, seldom less than 5 inches across, and are beautifully fringed. They are perpetual bloomers, two to four buds forming at the base of every leaf, where the old-style Hollyhocks have but one or two. These buds open in succession, prolonging the flowering season until autumn.
- SINGLE MIXED. We have a splendid assortment of these majestic old-fashioned flowers which every one knows and loves. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall—higher at times—and bloom from July to August.

Hyacinthus

- H. CANDICANS. A magnificent yucca-like plant, producing in July and August, a flower-stem 3 to 4 feet high, covered with from 20 to 30 pure white, pendent, bell-shaped flowers.

HYPERICUM

Described under Shrubs, on page 68

Iberis · Candytuft

- I. SEMPERVIRENS. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants; beautiful with flowers very early in spring. Good for cutting. Evergreen.

Incarvillea · Hardy Gloxinia

- I. DELAVAYI. A low-growing border plant, with handsome pinnate leaves 1 foot long and drooping to the ground. The rosy purple, trumpet-shaped flowers are borne above the leaves on stems 1 to 2 feet long, all summer.

Iris · Fleur-de-Lis

The Iris, or "Blue Flag," is one of the very best of all perennials, and was considered indispensable in old-time gardens.

- I. GERMANICA. *German Iris*. Familiar and well-beloved flowers of spring. The purity of their beauty, and their haunting fragrance, are decidedly refreshing. They are perfectly hardy, thrive anywhere, grow and bloom luxuriantly, particularly if plentifully supplied with water or if planted in moist situations, as on banks of ponds, etc. Plants well established produce from 50 to 100 spikes of bloom.

VAR. CANARY BIRD. Falls creamy white, uppers canary-yellow; medium-sized flowers.

VAR. CELESTE. Falls bright blue, uppers delicate grayish blue; all having a lavender effect.

VAR. CONSPICUA. Falls deep maroon, uppers buff and yellow; large-flowered.

VAR. FLORENTINA ALBA. Sweet-scented, free-flowering white.

IRIS, continued

I. GERMANICA, var. FULDA. Satiny white; lower petals lilac, feathered yellow.

var. HER MAJESTY. Falls crimson over white, giving flower a slightly striped effect; uppers bright lavender-rose. A fine, large flower.

var. HONORABILIS. Upper petals yellow, lower maroon.

var. INNOCENCE. White, edged with blue.

var. MAD. CHEREAU. Very delicate and distinct; white, edged blue. One of the most beautiful of all German Irises.

var. MRS. H. DARWIN. Falls satiny white, veined crimson; uppers white, slight crimson penciling at base.

var. PALLIDA DALMATICA. A new species of German Iris, outclassing the type in robust growth and size of bloom; delicate blue.

var. PARISENSIS. Large; showy, deep purple, delicately penciled white.

I. KÆMPFERI. *Japan Iris*. The Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. Its flowers, in late June and July, are quite distinct from those of all other varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We offer a fine list of named varieties in our Catalogue No. 2.

I. SIBIRICA (*Siberian Iris*). More slender in growth than the German, with narrow, grass-like foliage and tall stems, bearing flowers in various shades of blue, with white markings. One of the best varieties for cutting.

Lathyrus · Flowering Pea

L. LATIFOLIUS. Very ornamental climbing herbaceous plants, well adapted to grow on garden trellises, to cover walls, stumps, etc. Seldom out of bloom from June until hard frost in fall. We offer three distinct colors; Red, Pink and White.

Linum · Flax

L. PERENNE. *Perennial Flax*. An erect-growing plant, 1 to 2 feet tall, with fine blue flowers in midsummer. Graceful and elegant.

var. ALBUM. Same as the former, but with delicate white flowers. The two sorts form pretty contrasts when grouped.

Lobelia

L. CARDINALIS. *Cardinal Flower*. Erect perennial, 2 to 4 feet high, with intense cardinal-red flowers from May to September, borne in a loose raceme. One of the most showy and brilliant flowers of the garden.



German Iris

Lychnis · Lamp Flower

L. CHALCEDONICA. One of the most showy border plants, 2 to 3 feet tall, throwing out large heads of brilliant vermilion-scarlet flowers in June.

L. VISCARIA SPLENDENS. Makes large clumps of almost evergreen foliage. Comes into bloom in early June and continues for six weeks or more. Its flowers are bright crimson; useful for cut-flowers. Without doubt one of the finest red-flowered hardy perennials. Grows 1 to 1½ feet high.

See, also, *Agrostemma*, on page 94.

Monarda · Mint

M. DIDYMA. *Oswego Tea*. One of the showiest and most brilliant of our perennials, with large heads of fragrant scarlet flowers. Will grow 1½ to 2½ feet high, and flourish in any soil. Is a beautiful adornment to the flower-garden.

Myosotis · Forget-me-not

The Forget-me-nots are familiar flowers of many gardens,—hardy, easy to grow, with bloom-sprays of exquisite blue. They are lovely little plants for shaded borders.

M. DISSITIFLORA. A low-growing perennial, 6 to 8 inches high, with small, pale blue flowers in clusters. A biennial blooming in spring.

M. PALUSTRIS. Beautiful flowers of light blue with yellow eye, in a loose raceme. Grows 6 to 18 inches high and blooms in May and June. The true Forget-me-not.

Papaver · Poppy

P. NUDICAULE. *Iceland Poppy*. A beautiful class, in bloom all summer, with small flowers on slender stems; fern-like foliage. We offer in separate colors of White, Yellow and Orange. 1 foot.

P. ORIENTALE. The brilliant *Oriental Poppy*, with large and flaming flowers of orange-scarlet.

VAR. BRACTEATUM. A charming species, producing numerous stout, leafy stems, 2½ feet high with immense, deep blood-crimson flowers, having a black blotch at the base of each petal. In bloom during May and June.

PÆONIAS. See pages 105 to 107

Pardanthus · Blackberry Lily

P. CHINENSIS. Blooms from June to September, with lily-like blossoms of orange-red, spotted brown. Large ornamental seeds, resembling blackberries, follow the flowers.

Pentstemon · Beard Tongue

The Pentstemons bloom persistently through the summer, and are found very useful for cut-flowers, or for color masses in the garden. Easily grown in any garden soil.

P. BARBATUS, VAR. TORREYI. A well-known scarlet-flowered form, 4 to 5 feet tall.

P. LÆVIGATUS, VAR. DIGITALIS. A tall border plant, with showy white inflated blossoms on slender spikes.

PHLOX. See pages 107 and 108



English Cowslip

Phalaris · Ribbon Grass

P. ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA. Broad green leaves, striped lengthwise with creamy white. Forms handsome clumps and contrasts well in dwarf beds or lines with other grasses.

Physostegia · Dragon-Head

P. VIRGINIANA. Forms tall, handsome clumps 3 to 4 feet high, with many spikes of odd-shaped, gaping, rosy purple flowers through July and August. Variable in color.

VAR. SPECIOSA ALBA. A taller form, with acutely serrate leaves and dense spikes of erect, imbricated white flowers.

PINKS. See Dianthus, page 98

Platycodon · Chinese Bellflower

P. GRANDIFLORUM. A valuable perennial, forming a dense, branching bush of upright habit, 1 to 2 feet high, with neat foliage. From the middle of July until late September it bears a constant succession of handsome, large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers.

VAR. ALBUM. In all respects the same as the foregoing, except in color of flowers, which are white.

VAR. MARIESI. A bushier form, with deep blue flowers on stout stems about a foot high. Blooms somewhat earlier.

Plumbago · Leadwort

P. LARPENTÆ. An exceedingly attractive edging plant of an evenly rounded and dense growth, about 12 inches high. The tiny red-edged leaves of apple-green are a rich setting for spiky red buds and clusters of cobalt-blue flowers. August on.

Polemonium

P. CÆRULEUM. The fine old Jacob's Ladder, which takes its name from the regular arrangement of pinnate leaflets upon their stem. A splendid plant growing 1 to 3 feet high, with handsome foliage and large-lobed, bell-shaped blue flowers.

VAR. ALBUM. Pure white flowers.

Primula · Primrose

The hardy garden Primroses are most of them rather low-growing, but among the very finest of all perennial plants. They like a shaded situation and somewhat moist soil. In some gardens they are used for spring bedding, like pansies.

P. VERIS (OFFICINALIS). *English Cowslip*. Range in color from yellow to maroon.

P. VULGARIS (*English Primrose*). Fragrant canary-yellow flowers in early spring.

Pyrethrum · Daisy; Feverfew

The Pyrethrums are handsome composite flowers, with finely dissected foliage, growing 1 to 2 feet high and blooming all summer.

P. HYBRIDUM, VAR. ROSEUM FL. PL.
Double flowers of all shades of pink.

Ranunculus

Crowfoot, Buttercup

R. REPENS FL. PL. A trailing plant that is useful as a ground-covering and for bordering taller-growing hardy plants and shrubbery. Grows in thick mats with spreading runners. Bears masses of bright golden yellow, double flowers during May and June.

Rudbeckia · Coneflower

R. LACINIATA, FL. PL., "GOLDEN GLOW."
A distinct, tall-growing, hardy perennial, from 6 to 7 feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green; flowers very double, rich golden yellow, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, borne on long, smooth stems. Excellent for cutting and home adornment.

R. MAXIMA. A handsome new variety, growing 5 feet tall, with broad, glaucous green foliage, and an abundance of flowers from June to September. Showy flowers 5 to 6 inches across, bright yellow with a cone 2 inches high.

R. NEWMANI. Grows 1½ to 2 feet; plentifully supplied with broad single flowers of orange-yellow, with a prominent brown cone.

R. PURPUREA. *Purple Coneflower*. Splendid plant 3 feet high, with showy composite flowers, the drooping petals of which are reddish purple and the center a large, cone-shaped disc of brown thickly set with gold in spiral lines. Blooms in late summer.

Salvia · Meadow Sage

S. AZUREA GRANDIFLORA. A handsome species of the well-known Sage, with a profusion of sky-blue flowers in August and September. Plant grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Saxifraga · Rockfoil

Handsome foliage plants of low, spreading growth most at home as edgings or in rockeries. Flowers are borne in graceful panicles, and are very pretty in spring.

S. CORDIFOLIA. Broad, cordate root-leaves; flowers deep lilac.

S. LINGULATA LEITCHTLEINI. Foliage independent of bloom for showiness; flowers purple.

SHASTA DAISY. See Chrysanthemum, p. 97



Purple Coneflower

Scabiosa

S. CAUCASICA. *Mourning Bride*. A beautiful border plant, about 18 inches high, with long-stemmed, lilac-blue flowers, that are fine for cutting. The finest species in its genus. Blooms from June until October.

Sedum · Stonecrop

These are unique and showy plants, 1½ to 2 feet high, with thick, succulent foliage in various odd shapes and beautiful colors. The flowers, in broad clusters, are odd and interesting. Valuable for rockeries, borders and dry banks.

S. SPECTABILE. *Showy Sedum*. A general favorite, used for a great variety of purposes. The rose-purple flowers are borne in broad, flat, showy heads. Very fine in autumn.

VAR. BRILLIANT. Has rich glaucous foliage and flat cymes of crimson flowers.

Spiraea · Meadow Sweet

These excellent border plants thrive well in any soil, but grow best in rich loam.

S. FLORABUNDA. Described under Astilbe.

S. JAPONICA. Described under Astilbe, p. 96.

S. PALMATA. One of the handsomest herbaceous plants, 2 to 3 feet high, and very hardy; has beautiful palmate foliage, and a succession of showy deep crimson flowers in spring.



Stokesia cyanea

Stachys · Woundwort

- S. LANATA. A splendid edging plant for situations requiring strong foliage contrasts; the broad, dense leafage of this sort being a sheeny silver-white, with the woolly surface and substance of felt. Small spikes of light purple flowers appear in July and August. 1 foot.

Statice · Sea Lavender

- S. LATIFOLIA. *Sea Pink*. A native of Russia and exceedingly hardy. The plant grows about a foot high, has broad, luxuriant foliage and slightly recurved spikes of lilac flowers in mid-summer. A fine plant for rockwork or for massing in front of shrubs.

Stokesia

- S. CYANEA. A grand, large-flowered, hardy perennial, growing 18 to 24 inches high, and covered with centaurea-like flowers of a beautiful lavender-blue shade, often 4 to 5 inches across. Of easiest possible culture, flourishing wherever given an open sunny exposure. As a single specimen plant, used in mixed borders or in large masses by itself, it is equally valuable, and, by its use, some very effective plantings may be worked out. Blooms from July to October continuously, and is one of the handsomest blue flowers of the garden.

VAR. ALBA. White-flowered form of above

Tradescantia · Spiderwort

Bright and pretty plants about 2 feet tall, with richly green foliage and clustered blossoms an inch wide; in bloom all summer.

T. VIRGINICA. Deep violet-blue.

VAR. ALBA. White.

Trillium

- T. GRANDIFLORUM. *Wake Robin*. Early spring-flowering, suitable for shaded borders or subaquatic situations; pure white.

Tritoma · Red-Hot Poker

The flowers of these plants combine finished elegance with an aggressive conspicuity; their size, peculiar form and high coloring commanding attention from every viewpoint, while close inspection admits their refined beauty and utility—as cut-flowers—for interior decoration. Rush-like foliage supports smooth, thick flower-stalks a yard long with a single fiery cone at the top.

- T. UVARIA GRANDIFLORA. Vivid orange-scarlet with orange base, commonly called “Red-Hot Poker” plant.

- T. PFITZERI. An improved type of more perfect form, and showing a marked predominance of scarlet, the opened lower petals, merely, being rimmed with orange.

Uniola · Spike Grass

- U. LATIFOLIA. Long, flat leaves 1 inch broad; at maturity crowned by gracefully drooping panicles of long, thin spikelets.

Veronica · Speedwell

An admirable species of border plants with various forms of growth, but alike in gorgeous showiness of bloom. Flowers are borne in long, compact spikes of some shade of blue or white. Abundant during July and August.

- V. INCANA. Silvery foliage; flowers amethyst-blue. 1 foot.

- V. LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS. Very large spikes of deep blue. 3 feet.

- V. MARITIMA. Long, blue spikes. 2 feet.

Yucca · Adam's Needle

- Y. FILAMENTOSA. An evergreen, with large, dense, circular tufts of long, stiff, sharp-pointed leaves, from the center of which rise the flower-spikes in June. They are 3 to 4 feet high, stout, branching near the top, and supporting hundreds of large, drooping, waxen-like flowers that remain perfect for several weeks. The effect of a good clump in full bloom is striking and has much the effect of statuary. Most effective planted in front of shrubbery.

Herbaceous Peonies

That Peonies are as fine and effective in their way as rhododendrons or roses, is now very generally recognized. They are hardier and more easily cultivated than either of their rivals, and are being used in the same way for bold displays of color. Their flowers are very lasting; some of them are finely finished and exquisitely colored. The Peony societies are doing good work in extending the culture of this grand old flower. Plant in deep, rich, well-prepared soil, covering the buds but an inch or two. Do not expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in establishing themselves.

ALBA SULPHUREA. Light sulphur-yellow, changing to white.

ACHILLEA. Flesh, changing to white.

ALBERT CROUSSE. Beautiful salmon-rose.

ALEXANDER DUMAS. Bright rose, creamy center.

ANEMONÆFLORA. Rose, buff center.

BARONESS SCHRÖEDER. Very large; flesh white, fading to milk-white; very fragrant; one of the finest Peonies ever grown; medium early.

BERLIOZ. Bright currant-red; large, full and late.

CANARIENSIS. White, shading to deep yellow in center.

CHARLEMAGNE. Creamy white, center tinted lilac; very large and late.

CLAIRE DUBOIS. Large, globular flowers glossy pink.

COURONNE D'OR. Late white, showing gold reflections and slight carmine tips.

DELACHEI. Deep purple-crimson; strong grower; late.

DORCHESTER. Extra size; light pink; late.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. Sulphur-white, with greenish reflex. Flowers cup-shaped; late.

DUCHESS OF ORLEANS. Pale red and blush.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Ivory-white, with creamy center; very large and double.

EDOUARD ANDRE. Glossy crimson-maroon, showing golden stamens.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Bright violet-rose, silvery reflex; fragrant and early.

EUGENE VERDIER. Blush, with white center; very large and beautiful.

FELIX CROUSSE. Bright red; round and massive.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Extra large; white, center petals tipped carmine.

FLORAL TREASURE. Clear, delicate pink; very double and fragrant.

GIGANTEA. Extra large; bright rosy crimson; medium early.

GOLDEN HARVEST. Creamy pink; very large and fragrant.

HUMEI. Pure bright rose; one of the best late bloomers.

HERCULES. Single; rose, tipped white.

L'INDISPENSABLE. Bright carmine-lake.

ISABELLA KARLITZKY. Delicate rose; very large and full.

JEANNE D'ARC. Exquisitely scented, large flowers. Lilac-pink guards and tufted center, body soft yellow.

JENNY LIND. Bright hydrangea-pink, of the bomb type; fragrant; medium early.

LADY LEONORA BRAMWELL. Silvery rose.

LA TULIPE. Very large; lilac-white, guards striped crimson; very fragrant; late.

LIVINGSTON. A splendid late, deep pink. Blooms large and very free, and keep well.

L'ECLATANTE. Broad, full flowers of purplish crimson.

L'ESPERANCE. Rosy white, suffused with violet-pink; late.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Brilliant red.



Peony officinalis rubra pleno (see page 106)

HERBACEOUS PEONIES, continued

- MARGUERITE GERARD. Large; pale hydrangea-pink, fading to white; late; extra fine.
- MARIE JACQUIN. Rose-white fading to lilac-white; semi-double; midseason.
- MARIE LEMOINE. Fine, large, double; white.
- MARIE STUART. Bright fleshy rose, with outer edges tinged sulphur-yellow.
- MATHILDE ROSENECK. Saucer-shaped; delicate shell-pink and white.
- MEISSONIER. Rich brilliant red; extra-large size.
- MME. BARILLET DESCHAMPS. Large; violet-rose, fading to silvery pink.
- MME. BREON. Flesh, with white center.
- MME. BUCQUET. Large; dark crimson; semi-double; medium early.
- MME. CROUSSE. White, with pink tinge; center petals with carmine edges.
- MME. DE GALHAU. Medium to large; pale lilac-rose, with white guards flushed rose; late.
- MME. DE VERNEVILLE. Sulphur to flesh-white; large, full and double.
- MME. DUCCEL. Large; light mauve-rose; very fragrant.
- MME. EMILE GALLE. Clear pink, running lighter toward center.
- MME. FOREL. Very large; violet-rose, with silver-tipped center; late.
- MME. LEBON. Enormous flowers of cherry-red.
- MME. MARIE BOLLET. Pale lilac-pink; of the rose type; midseason.
- MME. MUYSSART. Very large; solferino-red; fragrant; late.
- MODEL OF PERFECTION. Beautiful soft pink; large and full.
- MODESTE GUERIN. Cherry-rose; large, full. One of the most effective.
- MONS. BARRALL. Very large; pale lilac-rose; very fragrant.
- MONS. BOUCHARLATAINE. Large; rosy lilac, edged with white.
- MONS. DUPONT. Large; cream-white; mid-season; extra good.
- MONS. JULES ELIE. Extra-choice variety; massive, double, chrysanthemum-shaped; superb clear, pure pink.
- MONS. KRELAGE. Deep rose-red; very full and free.
- MONT BLANC. Paper-white guards, full center of ivory-white; free blooming and flowers lasting. Rare.



Peony Festiva maxima (see page 105)

- OFFICINALIS ALBA FL. PL. Large, double white flowers.
- OFFICINALIS ROSEA FL. PL. Beautiful, clear pink; double.
- OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENO. Rich, deep crimson; very early and one of the brightest of all dark-colored varieties.
- PRINCE DE GALLES. Carmine-rose.
- PRINCESS MATHILDE. Rose; tinged violet; enormous flower.
- PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. Late; deep, rich red, fully double.
- QUEEN VICTORIA. The broad guard petals are a pretty blush-color, the center flesh-pink. Flowers extra large and handsome.
- RICHARDSON'S PERFECTION. Large; light flesh, with white center.
- RICHARDSON'S RUBRA SUPERBA. Grand red flowers; very vigorous.
- ROSEA PLENISSIMA SUPERBA. Bright clear rose; full-centered double; dwarf and compact grower.
- RUBRA TRIUMPHANS. Dark purplish crimson; strong-growing, semi-double.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES, continued

SOLFATARE. Large; sulphur-white, with milk-white guards. One of the most distinct and beautiful.

SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. Medium light pink or violet-rose, with silver reflex; fragrant.

TENUIFOLIA FL. PL. Double scarlet flowers; foliage fern-like; very early.

TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE. Large; pale pink splashed with violet-rose.

VIOLACEA. Deep purple-violet; blooms large and full.

Hardy Phloxes (*Phlox paniculata*)

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where they will be a mass of bloom the entire season.

All the Phloxes, with the exception of the dwarf varieties, are admirably adapted to cutting. Every stem is topped by a heavy pyramidal flower-cluster. If a few of these are pinched back, or even if the flowers are removed as soon as they have faded, good, smaller spikes will succeed them until frost.

We offer an excellent assortment, selected with great care from the best European collections.

ATHIS. Light salmon-rose; tallest of all.

BACCHANTE. Tyrian-rose, with crimson eye. Brilliant and attractive.

B. COMPTE. French-purple.

BERANGER. Rosy white, suffused gray; very delicate.

BRIDESMAID. Pure white, with large crimson center.

CARAN D'ACHE. Geranium-red, with shadings of old rose, and sharp white eye.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES. Large, fine, rich purplish crimson flowers.

COQUELICOT. Pure scarlet, with crimson eye. One of the most brilliant.

ECLAIREUR. Salmon-scarlet, with bright crimson eye.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL. Light salmon, changing to pink in center. New and extra fine.

FRAULEIN G. VON LASSBURG. Pure white; very large.

GEN. VON HEUTSZE. Salmon-red, flushed rose.

GEORGE A. STROHLEIN. Bright scarlet, with crimson-red eye.

HENRI MURGER. Large, pure white flowers with carmine center.

HECTOR. Large; light pink.

LE MAHDI. Rich violet.

LOTHAIR. Bright, dazzling crimson.

LUMINEAUX. Bright rose.

MISS LINGARD. The earliest white; immense long heads; blooms from June to September.



Planting of Hardy Perennial Phlox

HARDY PHLOXES, continued

- MME. P. LANGIER. Dazzling crimson; extra good.
- MRS. JENKINS. Immense panicles of pure white; the best for massing.
- OBERGARTNER WITTIG. Mauve, with lighter center and red eye.
- PANTHEON. Rosy salmon; very large.
- PRIME MINISTER. White, with large center of deep crimson.
- RICHARD WALLACE. White, with violet center.
- ROSENBERG. Bright reddish violet, with blood-red eye; extra large.
- R. P. STRUTHERS. Brilliant rosy red, with crimson eye.
- RUBIS. Brilliant red; large and free-flowering.

RYNDSTROM. Bright rose-pink; very large and fine.

SIEBOLD. Brilliant orange-scarlet.

THE PEARL. Extra-fine, pure white.

VESUVIUS. Pure red, with bright purple eye; very dazzling.

VIRGO MARIE. White; large and beautiful.

DWARF PHLOXES

P. SUBULATA. *Moss Pink*. Low-spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple, with darker center, produced in wonderful profusion in April and May. Makes fine edgings.

VAR. ALBA. A white-flowering variety of the above, very showy when in flower, presenting a mass of bloom like a sheet of snow.

Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting

FULLER LISTS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES WILL BE FOUND IN CATALOGUE NO. 2, TOGETHER WITH HINTS ON CULTURE

Amaryllis

- A. FORMOSISSIMA. *Jacobean Lily*. Velvety crimson flowers early in summer. Planted out in May in rich ground. The roots are stored like dahlias during winter.
- A. EQUESTRE. Bright salmon-pink, with distinct snow-white blotch at base of petals.
- A. JOHNSONII. An elegant variety, with crimson flowers 5 inches in diameter; each petal is striped with white down the center. Flower-stalks 2 feet high, with clusters of three to five blooms.

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias

These have become very popular for bedding out in shady places in the garden, and, indeed, there is no better plant for that purpose. They keep up a continuous succession of bloom all summer, which, with their handsome, shining foliage, makes an effect not to be had with any other plant. They come in both single and double forms in all shades of white, pink, scarlet, crimson and yellow, and can be supplied either separate or mixed.

Cannas

The large-flowering dwarf Cannas begin to bloom a short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until withered by frost in fall. When grown as pot-plants they are beautiful specimens for the porch in summer and continue to bloom for some time in winter if taken into the house or conservatory. We have a splendid list of all the finest varieties of Cannas, both named and unnamed, which may be found in the Plant Department in our No. 2 catalogue.

Dahlias

Dahlia societies and Dahlia shows, together with the production of a number of new types, both elegant and exquisite, have again given to this brilliant and stately autumn flower the prominence it deserves. The Dahlias are of four distinct classes or types—Show, Cactus, Decorative and Single, each of which has a peculiar charm of its own. We offer a choice collection of select newer and standard sorts, the very best of their respective classes; all of which are fully described in our No. 2 catalogue.



Cactus Dahlia

Gladiolus

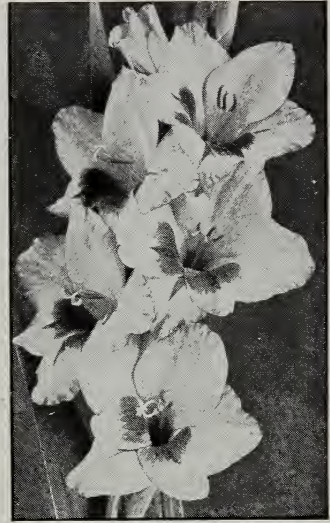
We offer the favorite classes and newer varieties, as well as the old. The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. Plant thickly in groups or lines for best effects, and at intervals until July for succession.

Lilies for Spring Planting

In addition to our list of Lilies for fall planting, noted on the following page, we have a superb lot suitable for spring planting. These are described in our No. 2 catalogue, which will be sent on request.

Tuberose

Grown for their fragrant spikes of heavy, waxen-white flowers. We offer the fine old double white, THE PEARL, of dwarf habit, and the VARIEGATED-LEAVED, which opens single white flowers several weeks earlier than other sorts, and has leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white. Both of these varieties are the finest of their respective classes, and the bulbs are large, strong and vigorous, guaranteed to produce a profusion of flowers.



Gladiolus

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting

FULLER LISTS OF SPECIES AND VARIETIES, WITH THEIR DESCRIPTIONS,
ARE GIVEN IN OUR NO. 3 CATALOGUE, ISSUED IN AUTUMN

Crocus

Naturalized in the grass, or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller-growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cheery and charming little flower. It opens among the first flowers of early spring, while the snow yet lies white on hillsides, in a cold, dull time when its brightness is much appreciated. BLUE, WHITE, STRIPED and YELLOW.

Hyacinths

We recommend, for forcing, large bulbs of single named varieties, with a few double ones for variety, and the charming early Romans. The unnamed sorts will be found quite satisfactory for bedding and are less expensive. Planted among shrubbery and perennials, they need not be disturbed, and will go on blooming each spring, but smaller in flower than when planted.





Lilium auratum

Lilies

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms. Rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. Lilies thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting, they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years. Established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Plant in groups of five or six, or in large beds.

L. AURATUM. *Gold-banded Lily of Japan.*

Flower very large, delicate ivory-white, thickly dotted with rich, chocolate-crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all Lilies.

L. CANADENSE. A beautiful native variety, bright yellow, spotted red.

L. CANDIDUM. The old-fashioned pure white garden Lily. One of the hardiest.

L. ELEGANS ROBUSTA. Bright orange flowers of immense size, blooms in July.

L. HARRISII. *Bermuda Easter Lily.* Flowers large, trumpet-shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular. For church decoration at Easter.

L. LONGIFLORUM. Large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped; very fragrant.

L. MELPOMENE. Flowers large and abundant; rich blood-crimson, heavily spotted.

L. PARDALINUM. Scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted brownish purple. Effective when planted in groups.



Lilium speciosum album (see page 111)

LILIES, continued

L. SPECIOSUM. White, shaded with rose, spotted red.

VAR. ALBUM. White, with a slight rose tint on the ends of the petals.

L. TIGRINUM (*Tiger Lily*). Single flowers of orange, spotted black. 2 to 5 feet.

L. TIGRINIUM FL. PL. *Double Tiger Lily*. Orange-scarlet, with dark spots.

Narcissi

Some of the Narcissi bloom as early as the crocus, making the garden look very cheery and bright with their gold-color in spring. The flowers assume many forms and present many charming combinations of white, gold, primrose, orange, sulphur and pure yellow. Some are quite fragrant; all are very hardy, except the clustered Polyanthus varieties, which are suitable only for pot culture indoors. Our annual Autumn Catalogue, No. 3, gives full lists and descriptions of these most desirable early spring-flowering bulbs in both single and double forms.

Tulips

These are the most glowingly brilliant and effective of all the early spring flowers. Plant them thickly and lavishly in the fall, and they will reward you with abundant cheer during the cold, dull months of early spring. We offer many varieties. The Duc Van Thols are earliest to bloom. Then come the Single Early and Double Early sorts—the Parrot, Late Darwins, and other fine species. For lists and descriptions of all, we refer to our Fall Bulb Catalogue, No. 3.



Single Narcissus



Bed of Single Tulips

Our Autumn Catalogue No. 3 contains full lists of all the preceding bulbs for fall planting, together with a most comprehensive list of Scillas, Spanish and English Irises, Snowdrops, etc., together with a fine assortment of house plants for the winter adornment of the home. Sent upon request.

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THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO

PRICE LIST FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, FALL 1914

SMALL FRUITS, ROSES, PERENNIALS, Etc.

All stock offered herein is delivered at Freight or Express Office here—customers paying charges.

Fall Shipping of Trees, Etc.

Hardy trees, shrubs, vines, etc., cannot be safely transplanted before the first of October; are better if not dug before the last of that month or until fully matured.

OUR GUARANTEE. All goods are guaranteed to reach you in good condition; mistakes, if made, will be promptly rectified; examine and count on receipt and notify us at once should there be any errors or damaged stock. This guarantee not good unless above requirements are complied with.

Remember a tree, shrub or plant is a living organism, as much as a cow, horse or man. It breathes, drinks and feeds and is liable to attacks of disease and insects. At prices we sell, it is impossible for us to guarantee growth or to be responsible for stock after delivery to our customers in good condition.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION, showing freedom of our stock from San Jose Scale and other injurious insects and disease, will be attached to all shipments.

QUOTATIONS. We will be pleased to quote prices to anyone desiring different sizes or stock in larger quantities than offered herein. In sending list state definitely the number of each variety and size wanted.

IN FILLING ORDERS we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal merit when it can be done (always labeling with correct name), unless the party ordering says "no substituting," in which case we will fill the order so far as we can and return the balance. All heavy trees in large amounts should be sent by freight, as charges are so much less, and our perfect packing admits a long journey without injury to the trees. Always give full and explicit shipping directions, as our responsibility ends on delivery of trees in good condition to the freight or express office.

We have one of the largest stocks in the country of Trees for Lawn, Orchard, Garden, Street, Park or Cemetery planting in large assortment of sizes and variety.

TERMS Net cash with order. No discounts allowed. 5 at 10 rates, 25 at 100 rates, but if remittance amounts to \$25 and up, everything at lowest rate quoted, except at 1000 rates orders, both fruit and ornamental, must be for 250 or more of each variety.

Remember that we employ no agents, and are responsible only for orders sent to us through the mail or delivered in person.

Immense stock stored in frost proof cellars during the winter, from which shipments can be made at any time subject to customer's risk of freezing.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

| APPLES. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 7 feet..... | \$0 30 | \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Baxter, Delicious, Fameuse, McIntosh, | | | |
| Opalescent, Red, Beltzheimer, R. I. | | | |
| Greening, Rome Beauty, 5 to 7 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Same—4 to 5 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Dwarf Apples— | | | |
| Baldwin, Duchess, Grimes' Golden, No. | | | |
| Spy, Red Astrachan, Wealthy and Yellow | | | |
| Transparent..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Crab Apples, 5 to 7 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| " 4 to 5 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| PEARS. | | | |
| Standard, 5 to 7 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| " 4 to 5 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Worden-Seckel, 5 to 6 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| " 4 to 5 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Kieffer, 5 to 7 feet..... | 35 | 3 50 | 20 00 |
| " 4 to 5 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Dwarf Pears, 4 to 5 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " 3 to 4 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| PEACHES. | | | |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 15 | 1 40 | 9 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 10 | 80 | 5 00 |
| PLUMS. | | | |
| European and Japan, 5 to 7 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| " 4 to 5 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Native, 5 to 7 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Reine Claude, Moore's Arctic, America, | | | |
| Shiro and Sultan, 5 to 7 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| " 4 to 5 feet..... | 40 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Pissardi, 5 to 6 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| " 4 to 5 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| Pearl and Sugar Prune, 4 to 6 feet..... | 75 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet..... | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Othello, 5 to 6 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| " 4 to 5 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| APRICOTS. | | | |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |



Rossney Pear



May Duke Cherry

CHERRIES.

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Sweet, 5 to 7 feet—No. 1 size..... | \$0 40 | \$3 50 | \$30 00 |
| 4 to 5 feet—Medium size..... | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Sour, 4 to 5 feet—No. 1 size..... | 40 | 4 50 | 20 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet—Medium size..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |

QUINCES.

| | | | |
|---|----|------|-------|
| Angers, 4 to 5 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| Champion and Bourgeat, 4 to 5 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Rea, Orange, 4 to 5 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |

NECTARINES.

| | | | |
|------------------|----|------|-------|
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |

MULBERRIES.

| | | | |
|--|----|------|-------|
| New American and Downing, 5 to 6 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Russian and White, 4 to 6 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 20 | 1 50 | ..... |
| " " 1 year..... | 10 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Black English, 4 to 6 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " " 1 year..... | 10 | 50 | 2 00 |

GRAPE VINES.

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 | Per1000 |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Agawam, 1 year..... | \$0 10 | \$0 60 | \$ 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Brighton, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| Campbell's Early, 1 year..... | 15 | 1 00 | 6 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 20 | 1 50 | 8 00 | ..... |
| Catawba, 1 year..... | 10 | 50 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 60 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| Champion, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Concord, 1 year..... | 10 | 50 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| 2 years..... | 10 | 60 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| Delaware, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Diamond, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Green Mountain, 1 year..... | 20 | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Ives, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | ..... |
| King, 1 year..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Martha, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Moore's Early, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 6 50 | 55 00 |
| Niagara, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| Pocklington, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Regal, 1 year..... | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 25 | 2 00 | 12 00 | ..... |
| Salem, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Vergennes, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Woodruff, 1 year..... | 15 | 1 00 | 6 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 20 | 1 20 | 8 00 | ..... |
| Worden 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| Wyoming, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | ..... |

CURRENTS.

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 | Per1000 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Black Champion and Black Naples, | | | | |
| 1 year..... | \$0 10 | \$0 70 | \$5 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 10 | 80 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Cherry, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 3 00 | \$25 00 |
| 2 years..... | 10 | 80 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| Fay's Prolific, 1 year..... | 10 | 70 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| 2 years..... | 10 | 80 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| London Market, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 2 years..... | 10 | 80 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| La Versailles, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 3 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 10 | 80 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Perfection, 1 year..... | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 | ..... |
| Pomona, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 3 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 10 | 80 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Victoria, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 2 years..... | 10 | 80 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| White Grape, 1 year..... | 10 | 70 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 2 years..... | 10 | 1 00 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Wilder, 1 year..... | 10 | 60 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| 2 years..... | 15 | 80 | 5 00 | 40 00 |

RASPBERRIES.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----|------|-------|
| Cuthbert..... | | 25 | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| Gregg and Kansas..... | | 30 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Columbian..... | | 40 | 1 75 | ..... |
| Marlboro, Cumberland and | | | | |
| Plum Farmer..... | | 30 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Eaton and Golden Queen..... | | 60 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Haymaker..... | | 40 | 2 00 | ..... |
| King..... | | 30 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Herbert..... | | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| St. Regis..... | | 50 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Royal Purple..... | | 80 | 3 00 | ..... |

BLACKBERRIES.

| | | | | |
|--|----|------|------|-------|
| Early Harvest, Snyder, Taylor's | | | | |
| Prolific, Kittatinny, Wilson's..... | 10 | 30 | 1 75 | 16 00 |
| Ancient Briton, Eldorado and Ward..... | 10 | 60 | 2 25 | ..... |
| Blowers..... | 15 | 1 00 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Mesereau..... | 10 | 60 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Ohmer..... | 10 | 60 | 2 25 | ..... |
| Lucretia Dewberries..... | 10 | 50 | 1 25 | 12 00 |

STRAWBERRIES.

| | Per 10 | Per 100 | Per1000 |
|---|--------|---------|---------|
| By Express..... | | | |
| Bubach, Corsican, Gandy, Hub, Marshall, | | | |
| Parson's Beauty, Ryckman, Sample, | | | |
| Steven's Late Champion, Senator Dun- | | | |
| lap, Wm. Belt..... | \$0 30 | \$1 00 | ..... |



Regal Grape

| ASPARAGUS. | | Per 10 | Per 100 | Per 1000 |
|--|--|--------|---------|----------|
| Conover's Colossal and Palmetto, 1 year... | | \$0 25 | \$0 60 | \$ 4 00 |
| " " " " 2 years... | | 30 | 85 | 5 00 |
| Columbian Mammoth White, 1 year... | | 30 | 75 | 5 00 |
| " " " " 2 years... | | 40 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| GOOSEBERRIES. | | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| Carman and Portage, 1 year... | | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | ..... |
| " " " " 2 years... | | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Downing, 1 year... | | 12 | 1 00 | \$7 00 |
| " " " " 2 years... | | 15 | 1 20 | 9 00 |
| Houghton, 1 year... | | 10 | 70 | 5 00 |
| " " " " 2 years... | | 10 | 80 | 6 00 |
| Josselyn, 1 year... | | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " " " " 2 years... | | 20 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Industry, 2 years... | | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| RHUBARB. | | | | |
| Linnaeus and Queen..... | | 15 | 1 00 | 4 00 |
| Delicacy..... | | 20 | 1 50 | 6 00 |
| NUT TREES. | | | | |
| Butternuts—3 to 4 feet..... | | 35 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " " " " 1½ to 2 feet..... | | 20 | 1 50 | ..... |
| Chestnut—American Sweet, 5 to 6 feet..... | | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| " " " " 4 to 5 feet..... | | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| " " " " 2 to 3 feet..... | | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " " " " 8 to 12 inch..... | | 10 | 50 | 2 00 |
| " " " " Japan, 2 to 3 feet..... | | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| " " " " 1½ to 2 feet..... | | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| " " " " Spanish, 3 to 4 feet..... | | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| " " " " 2 to 3 feet..... | | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| " " " " Numbo and Paragon, 4 to 5 feet..... | | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| " " " " 3 to 4 feet..... | | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " " " " Ridgley, 4 to 5 feet..... | | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " " " " 3 to 4 feet..... | | 85 | ..... | ..... |
| " " " " Alpha, Ey, Reliance and Parry's Giant, 3 to 4 feet..... | | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Filberts—English, 2 to 3 feet..... | | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| " " " " Kentish Cob, 2 to 3 feet..... | | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Hickory—2 to 3 feet..... | | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| " " " " 3 to 4 feet..... | | 1 00 | 8 50 | ..... |
| Pecans—2 to 3 feet..... | | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Walnut—Black, 4 to 6 feet..... | | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| " " " " 3 to 4 feet..... | | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " " " " 2 to 3 feet..... | | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| " " " " 15 to 18 inches..... | | 10 | 60 | 2 00 |
| " " " " Japan-Seiboldi and Max Cordiformis, 4 to 5 feet..... | | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| " " " " 3 to 4 feet..... | | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| " " " " 1½ to 2 feet..... | | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 |
| " " " " 8 to 12 inches..... | | 10 | 75 | 3 00 |
| " " " " English, 1½ to 2 feet..... | | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| " " " " Dwarf, 1½ to 2 feet..... | | 35 | ..... | ..... |

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

| DECIDUOUS TREES. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| Ailanthus—6 to 8 feet..... | \$0 65 | \$6 00 | |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 85 | 7 50 | |
| Selected Specimens, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. | | | |
| Alder—Imperial cut-leaved, 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 00 | | |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 25 | | |
| European, 6 to 8 feet..... | 35 | | |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 60 | | |
| Larger Selected, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. | | | |
| Amelanchier Botryapium—2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Aralia Japonica and Spinosa—4 to 6 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | |
| Larger Specimens, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. | | | |
| Ash—White and Green, 6 to 8 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | \$30 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| Larger Specimens above 3 sorts, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. | | | |
| Ash—European, 6 to 8 feet..... | 50 | | |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 60 | | |
| Flowering, 6 to 8 feet..... | 65 | | |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 80 | | |
| Black Locust—18 to 24 in. (\$6.00 per 1000)..... | | 50 | 1 00 |
| Bird Cherry—4 to 6 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | |
| Beech—Purple-leaved, Rivers Grafted, 3 to 4 feet..... | 1 00 | | |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | 1 25 | | |
| European, 4 to 6 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | |
| Birch—Purple-leaved, 4 to 5 feet..... | 1 00 | | |
| Scotch, 4 to 6 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 90 | 8 50 | |
| Canoe, 6 to 8 feet..... | 85 | 7 50 | |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 00 | 9 00 | |
| Larger Specimens of Canoe and Scotch, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. | | | |
| Catalpa—Spiciosa, 6 to 8 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | 45 00 |

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued. | | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|--|--------|--------|---------|
| Catalpa—Speciosa, 15 to 18 in. | | | | |
| " | (Per 1000, \$5.00) | | \$0 50 | \$ 1 25 |
| " | 18 to 24 in. | | | |
| " | (Per 1000, \$6.00) | | | 1 50 |
| " | Bungei, Grafted, 5 to 6 feet. | \$0 85 | 7 00 | |
| " | " " 6 to 8 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| " | " " 8 to 10 feet. | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| " | " Dwarf, 3 to 4 feet. | 60 | 5 00 | |
| Cercidiphyllum Japonicum—4 to 6 feet. | | 85 | | |
| " | 6 to 8 feet. | 1 00 | | |
| Cherry—Japan Flowering, 4 to 6 feet. | | 80 | | |
| " | Double White, 6 to 8 feet. | 85 | | |
| " | Rhexi fl. pl., 3 to 4 feet. | 60 | | |
| Cornus—Welch's Variegated, 2 to 3 feet. | | 1 50 | | |
| " | " " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 75 | | |
| " | " " 4 to 5 feet. | 2 25 | | |
| " | Mascula, 2 to 3 feet. | 25 | 2 00 | |
| " | " 3 to 4 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Crab Apple—Bechtel's Double, 3 to 4 feet. | | 75 | 6 00 | |
| " | " " 4 to 5 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| " | " " 5 to 6 feet. | 1 00 | | |
| " | Parkmani, 3 to 4 feet. | | | |
| " | Atrosanguinea and Floribunda, 4 to 5 feet. | 75 | | |
| Deciduous Cypress—4 to 6 feet. | | 1 00 | 9 00 | |
| " | 6 to 8 feet. | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| Elm—American, 6 to 8 feet. | | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| " | " 8 to 10 feet. | 85 | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| " | " 10 to 12 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | 75 00 |
| " | Dovaei, 6 to 8 feet. | 85 | 7 50 | |
| " | " 8 to 10 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| " | English, 6 to 8 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| " | " 8 to 10 feet. | 1 25 | | |
| " | Huntingdon, 6 to 8 feet. | 75 | 6 00 | |
| " | " 8 to 10 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| " | Purple-leaf, 6 to 8 feet. | 85 | 7 50 | |
| " | " 8 to 10 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | |
| " | Scotch, 6 to 8 feet. | 60 | 5 00 | 45 00 |
| " | " 8 to 10 feet. | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| " | " 10 to 12 feet. | 85 | 7 50 | 65 00 |
| " | Selected Specimens, \$3 to \$5 each. | | | |
| Euonymus—European (Strawberry Tree), 4 to 6 feet. | | 40 | 3 50 | |
| Hackberry—4 to 6 feet. | | 60 | 5 00 | |
| " | 6 to 8 feet. | 75 | 6 00 | |
| Horse Chestnut—White-flowering, 5 to 6 ft. | | 60 | 5 00 | |
| " | " 6 to 8 feet. | 75 | 7 00 | |
| " | Double, white-flowering 5 to 6 feet. | 1 00 | | |
| " | " 6 to 8 feet. | 1 25 | | |
| " | " Red-flowering, 4 to 5 ft. | 1 50 | | |
| " | " Dwarf, 2 to 3 feet. | 1 00 | | |
| " | " Buckeye, 4 to 6 feet. | 75 | 7 00 | |
| Judas Tree—5 to 6 feet. | | 75 | 6 00 | |



Horse Chestnut

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| Kentucky Coffee Tree—6 to 8 feet..... | \$0 60 | \$5 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 75 | 6 50 | ..... |
| Koelreuteria Paniculata—3 to 4 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Larch—European, 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Linden—American, 6 to 8 feet..... | 85 | 7 50 | ..... |
| European, 6 to 8 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Gold-twig, 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| White-leaf, 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Selected specimens, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Magnolia—Acuminata, 4 to 6 feet..... | 75 | 7 00 | ..... |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | ..... |
| Soulangiana, 2 to 3 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Nigra, 3 to 4 ft..... | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Halliana, 2 to 3 feet..... | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Speciosa, 2 to 3 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Glauc, 2 to 3 feet..... | 85 | 7 50 | ..... |
| Purpurea, 2 to 3 feet..... | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Maple—Ash-leaved, 6 to 8 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Cork barked, 4 to 6 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Norway, 6 to 8 feet..... | 80 | 7 00 | 60 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | 75 00 |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | 1 25 | 10 00 | 90 00 |
| Schwedleri, 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 25 | 10 00 | ..... |
| Silver-leaved, 6 to 8 feet..... | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | 45 00 |
| Sugar or Rock, 6 to 8 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 80 | 7 00 | ..... |
| Sycamore, 6 to 8 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Purple-leaved, 6 to 8 ft..... | 85 | 7 50 | ..... |
| Wier's Cut-leaved, 6 to 8 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 90 | 7 50 | ..... |
| Ginnala, 3 to 4 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Selected large trees of Ash-leaved, Norway, Schwedler's, Silver, Sugar, Sycamore and Wier's Maple, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mountain Ash—European, 6 to 8 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Oak-leaved, 4 to 6 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Morus Globosa, Top Worked, Stem 6 feet..... | 2 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Oaks—Bur or Mossy Cup, 6 to 8 feet..... | 85 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Pin (Palustris), 4 to 6 feet..... | 75 | 6 50 | ..... |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | 85 | 8 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 00 | 9 00 | ..... |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | 1 25 | 11 00 | ..... |
| Red, 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Scarlet, 4 to 6 feet..... | 85 | 7 50 | ..... |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 00 | 9 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 50 | 12 50 | ..... |
| White, 4 to 6 feet..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | ..... |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 25 | 10 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 50 | 12 50 | ..... |
| Selected specimens above varieties Oaks, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Paulownia Imperialis—6 to 8 feet..... | 75 | 6 50 | ..... |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Peach—Flowering Red and White, 3 to 4 ft..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Poplar—Carolina and Lombardy, 6 to 8 feet..... | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| Aurea (Golden), 6 to 8 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Bolleana (Silver leaf), 6 to 8 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| Balsam, 6 to 8 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Prelia Trifoliata—3 to 4 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Gold-leaved, 3 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| Prunus Issardi—4 to 5 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| 5 to 6 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Rose Acacia—Own roots, 2 to 3 feet..... | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| Top Worked, 4 to 5 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Russian Olive—2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 4 to 6 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| Salisbury—Maiden Hair, 6 to 8 feet..... | 85 | 7 50 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 1 00 | 9 00 | ..... |
| Sycamore—European, 6 to 8 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | 75 00 |
| American, 6 to 8 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| 10 to 12 feet..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | ..... |
| Thorn—Double White, Pink and Paul's Scarlet, 3 to 4 feet..... | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Same, 4 to 5 feet..... | 75 | ..... | ..... |

| DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Tulip Tree—6 to 8 feet..... | \$0 75 | \$6 50 | ..... |
| Willow—Gold-bark, 6 to 8 feet..... | 40 | 3 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Laurel-leaved, 6 to 8 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Royal, Silver-leaf, 4 to 6 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Wentworth, 6 to 8 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Witch Hazel, 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |

WEeping TREES.

| | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Ash—European..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Gold Bark..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Birch—Cut-leaved, 5 to 6 feet..... | 80 | 7 50 | ..... |
| 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | ..... |
| Cherry—Japan, Weeping, 4 to 6 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Elm—Camperdown..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Linden—White-leaf, 6 to 8 feet..... | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Willow—Babylonica, 6 to 8 feet..... | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 75 | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin, 6 to 8 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| 8 to 10 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

| | | | |
|---|----|-------|---------|
| Almond—Double Pink and White, 2 to 3 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Altheas—In variety, 2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Variegated Leaf, 18 to 24 inch..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Amorpha Fruticosa—2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Aralia Pentaphylla—2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Azalea—Mollis, 15 to 18 inch..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Berberis—Vulgaris and Purpurea, 1½ to 2 feet..... | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Thunbergi, 15 to 18 in h..... | 15 | 1 20 | 8 00 |
| 18 to 24 inch..... | 25 | 2 00 | 14 00 |
| 24 to 30 inch..... | 30 | 2 50 | 16 00 |
| Calycanthus—1½ to 2 feet..... | 20 | 1 50 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| Caragana Arborescens—2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| Cephalanthus (Button Bush)—2 to 3 ft..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Chionantha Virginica—2 to 3 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Clethra Alnifolia—1½ to 2 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| Colutea Arborescens—2 to 3 feet..... | 20 | 1 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Cornus—Sibirica, 2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Elegantissima Variegata, 2 to 3 ft..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Gouchaltii Aurea, 1½ to 2 feet..... | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Sericea and Stolonifera, 2 to 3 ft..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Cydonia Japonica—1½ to 2 feet..... | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Deutzias—Candidissima, Crenata, Crenata fl. pl., and Watereri, 2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Discolor Grandiflora, 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Gracilis, 15 to 18 inch..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Boule de Nègre, 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Pride of Rochester, 1½ to 2 ft..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Desmodium Penduliflorum, 2 years..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Elders—In variety, 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Eleagnus Longipes, 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Euonymus Alatus—2 to 3 feet..... | 75 | 7 00 | ..... |
| Exochorda Grandiflora—2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Filbert—Purple, 2 to 3 feet..... | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Forsythias—In variety, 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Fringe—Purple (Rhus Cotinus), 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| White (Chionanthus), 2 to 3 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Honeysuckle (Lonicera)—Alberti, 15 to 18 inch..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Bella Albida, 3 to 4 feet..... | 40 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Morrowi and Tartarian sorts, 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Hydrangea—Arborescens Grandiflora, 1½ to 2 feet..... | 40 | 3 00 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Paniculata Grandiflora, 1½ to 2 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Tree Shaped, 3 to 4 feet..... | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Kerria Japonica—1½ to 2 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Lilacs—Purple and White, 2 to 3 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| Persian Purple and White, Chas.X, Josiaka, Rothomagensis, Rubra de Marley and Villosa, 2 to 3 ft..... | 35 | 3 00 | |

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| DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| Lilacs—New French named, 9 varieties, 3 to 4 feet. | \$0 70 | \$6 00 | |
| Lonicera—(See Honeysuckles) | | | |
| Philadelphus—Coronarius, Grandiflora and Gordonianus. | | | |
| 2 to 3 feet. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Flora Pleno, 2 to 3 feet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Lemoinei Erectus, 2 to 3 ft. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Aurea, 15 to 18 inch. | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Privet—Amoor, 1½ to 2 feet. | 15 | 1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet. | 20 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| California, 1½ to 2 feet. | 10 | 80 | 5 00 |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 15 | 1 25 | 7 00 |
| English, 1½ to 2 feet. | 10 | 80 | 6 00 |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| Ibota, 1½ to 2 feet. | 15 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Leucocarpum, 1½ to 2 feet. | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Regel's, 15 to 18 inch. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| " 18 to 24 inch. | 20 | 1 80 | 16 00 |
| Prunus—Pissardi, 3 to 4 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Triloba, 3 to 4 feet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Pyrus Arbutifolia—1½ to 2 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Rhamnus Catharticus—1½ to 2 feet. | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet. | 25 | 2 50 | 15 00 |
| Rhodotypus Kerrioides—2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Rhus—Aromatica, 1½ to 2 feet. | 40 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Copalina, 2 to 3 feet. | 40 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Cotinus, 2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Glabra and Typhina Laciniata, 2 to 3 feet. | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| Ribes—(Flowering Currants), 2 to 3 feet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Sambucus—(Elders), in variety, 2 to 3 feet | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| 3 to 4 feet | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Snowberries (See Symphoricarpos). | | | |
| Spiraea—Bumalda, 18 to 24 inch. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| " A. Water, 15 to 18 inch. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " 18 to 24 inch. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Callosa Alba, 15 to 18 inch. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| " 18 to 24 inch. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Arguta Multiflora, 2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Billardi and Billardi Alba, 2 to 3 feet. | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Douglasi, Fortunei and Salicifolia, 2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Lindleyana, 2 to 3 feet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Prunifolia, 2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Opulifolia and Aurea, 2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Thunbergi, 15 to 18 inch. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Van Houtte, 2 to 3 feet. | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Staphylea Colchica—2 to 3 feet. | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Stephanandra Flexuosa—2 to 3 feet. | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| Styrax Japonica—1½ to 2 feet. | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| Symphoricarpos—Racemosus (White Berry), 2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " Vulgaris (Red Berry), 1½ to 2 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Tamarix—In variety, 3 to 4 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Viburnum—Dentatum, 3 to 4 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " Lantana, 2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " Opulus and Sterilis, 2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Plicatum, 2 to 3 feet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| Weigela—Candida, 2 to 3 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " Rosea, 2 to 3 feet. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| " Nana Var., 1½ to 2 feet. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " Eva Rathke, 2 to 3 feet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

All strong, 2 year stock, unless noted.

| | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|
| Akebia Quinata. | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Ampelopsis—Veitchi (Boston Ivy) | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " Quinquifolia (Woodbine) | 20 | 1 50 | ..... |
| " Engelmanni. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| Aristolochia Sipho—(Dutch Pipe), 1 yr. | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| " 2 yr. | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Bignonia Radicans. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Celastrus Scandens—(Bittersweet). | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Clematis—Coccinea. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| " Paniculata, 2 year. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| " 3 year. | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| " Jackmani and other large flowering sorts. | 50 | 4 50 | ..... |
| Euonymus Radicans—8 to 12 inch. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| " Variegata, 8 to 10 inch. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| Honeysuckles—Aurea Reticulata, Hall-eana, Chinese Twinning. | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " Scarlet Trumpet. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Kudzu Vine. | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| Lycium Chinese (Matrimony Vine). | 25 | 2 00 | ..... |
| Periploca Graeca—(Silk Vine) | 30 | 2 50 | ..... |
| Wistaria Magnifica. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| " Sinensis Alba. | 50 | ..... | ..... |

| EVERGREEN SHRUBS. | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Dwarf Box—4 to 6 inch. | \$0 10 | \$0 70 | \$ 6 00 |
| Kalmia Latifolia—15 to 18 inch. | 85 | 7 50 | ..... |
| " 18 to 24 inch. | 1 00 | 8 50 | ..... |
| Mahonia Aquifolia—12 to 15 inch. | 35 | 3 00 | ..... |
| " 15 to 18 inch. | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| " 18 to 24 inch. | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Rhododendrons—Grafted, 18 to 24 inch. | 1 35 | 12 00 | ..... |
| " 24 to 30 inch. | 1 75 | 15 00 | ..... |
| " Seedlings, 18 to 24 in. | 1 00 | 7 50 | ..... |
| " 24 to 30 in. | 1 25 | 10 00 | ..... |

EVERGREENS.

All nursery grown, bushy transplanted stock.

If evergreens are balled and burlapped, add 10 cents each for 1½ to 2 feet, 12 cents for 2 to 3 feet, 15 cents for 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents for 4 to 5 feet.

| | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| Arbor Vitae—American, 15 to 18 inch. | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " 18 to 24 inch. | 30 | 2 00 | 13 00 |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| " 4 to 5 feet. | 85 | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| " 5 to 6 feet. | 1 00 | 9 00 | ..... |
| Compacta, 15 to 18 inch. | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| " 18 to 24 inch. | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 85 | 3 00 | ..... |
| Ellwangeriana, 15 to 18 in. | 35 | 4 00 | ..... |
| " 18 to 24 in. | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| Ericoides, 15 to 18 inch. | 40 | 3 50 | ..... |
| Geo. Peabody, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 25 | 10 00 | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 1 75 | 15 00 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 2 75 | 25 00 | ..... |
| Globosa, 15 to 18 inch. | 75 | ..... | ..... |
| " 18 to 24 inch. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Hovey's Golden, 18 to 24 in. | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 75 | 6 50 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 25 | 10 00 | ..... |
| Pumila, 15 to 18 inch. | 75 | ..... | ..... |
| Pyramidalis, 1½ to 2 feet. | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Siberian, 18 to 24 inch. | 50 | 5 00 | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 00 | 6 50 | ..... |
| Tom Thumb, 15 to 18 inch. | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| " 18 to 24 inch. | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| " Vervaeana, 2 to 3 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Cypress—Nootka Sound, 2 to 3 feet. | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 2 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Fir—Am. Silver, 1½ to 2 feet. | 40 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 60 | 5 00 | 35 00 |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| Concolor, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 2 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 2 50 | ..... | ..... |
| " Violaacea, 2 to 3 feet. | 2 50 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 3 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Cephalonica, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| European Silver, 1½ to 2 feet. | 50 | 4 00 | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 60 | 5 00 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | ..... |
| Fraser's, 2 to 3 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Nordmann's, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 50 | 10 00 | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 1 50 | 12 50 | ..... |
| Juniper—Chinensis, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " Chinensis Aurea, 15 to 18 inch. | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| " English, 2 to 3 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| " Excelsa, 2 to 3 feet. | 75 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " Irish, 1½ to 2 feet. | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 00 | 8 50 | 75 00 |
| " Japan, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| " Savin, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " Swedish, 2 to 3 feet. | 85 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| " Dwarf, 1½ to 2 feet. | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| " Red Cedar, 2 to 3 feet. | 85 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " Va. Glauca, 2 to 3 feet. | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 2 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Pine—Austrian, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| " Cembra, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| " Mugho, 12 to 15 inch. | 90 | 8 00 | ..... |
| " Scotch, 1½ to 2 feet. | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 90 | 8 00 | ..... |
| " White, 1½ to 2 feet. | 75 | 6 00 | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 90 | 8 00 | ..... |
| " 3 to 4 feet. | 1 25 | 10 00 | ..... |
| " 5 to 6 feet. | 2 50 | ..... | ..... |
| " Glaucous White, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 1 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Retinispora—Gracilis Aurea, 1½ to 2 ft. | 1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| " 2 to 3 feet. | 1 75 | ..... | ..... |

| EVERGREENS—Continued. | | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Retinispora—Filifera Aurea, 15 to 18 in. | 18 to 24 in. | \$1 25 | | |
| | Obtusa Nana, 12 to 15 in. | 1 75 | | |
| | Aurea, 12 to 15 in. | 1 00 | | |
| | Plumosa, 1½ to 2 feet. | 1 00 | \$ 8 50 | |
| | " 2 to 3 feet. | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| | " Aurea, 4 to 5 feet. | 2 25 | | |
| | " " 5 to 6 feet. | 3 00 | | |
| | " " 6 to 8 feet. | 4 00 | | |
| | Pisifera Aurea, 18 to 24 in. | 1 00 | | |
| | Squarrosa, 18 to 24 in. | 1 50 | | |
| Spruce—Alcock's, 2 to 3 feet. | 3 to 4 feet. | 2 25 | | |
| | Colorado, 1½ to 2 feet. | 75 | | |
| | " 2 to 3 feet. | 1 00 | | |
| | Koster's Blue, 1½ to 2 feet. | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| | " 2 to 2½ feet. | 2 50 | 22 50 | |
| | " 2½ to 3 feet. | 3 00 | 27 50 | |
| | " 3 to 4 feet. | 4 00 | 35 00 | |
| | " 4 to 5 feet. | 5 00 | 45 00 | |
| | Douglass, 2 to 3 feet. | 1 50 | | |
| | " 3 to 4 feet. | 2 00 | | |
| Hemlock, 2 to 3 feet. | 3 to 4 feet. | 1 25 | 10 00 | |
| | " 3 to 4 feet. | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| | Engelmanni, 2 to 3 feet. | 1 50 | | |
| | " 3 to 4 feet. | 2 00 | | |
| | Norway, 15 to 18 in. | 20 | 1 50 | \$12 00 |
| | " 18 to 24 in. | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| | " 2 to 3 feet. | 50 | 4 00 | 25 00 |
| | " 3 to 4 feet. | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| | " 4 to 5 feet. | 85 | 7 50 | 60 00 |
| | " 5 to 6 feet. | 1 25 | 10 00 | 85 00 |
| Weeping, 2 to 3 feet. | 3 to 4 feet. | 1 50 | | |
| | " 3 to 4 feet. | 2 00 | | |
| | Golden, 3 to 4 feet. | 2 50 | | |
| | " 4 to 5 feet. | 3 50 | | |
| | Polita, 2 to 3 feet. | 1 50 | | |
| | " 3 to 4 feet. | 2 00 | | |
| | Yew—English, 15 to 18 in. | 1 25 | | |
| | " Cuspidata Brevifolia, 12 to 15 in. | 1 25 | | |
| | " 15 to 18 in. | 1 75 | | |

ROSES.

| | | | | |
|---|----|------|-------|--|
| Strong two-year field grown, except noted. | | | | |
| Hybrid Perpetual, in fine assortment. | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| Special—Geo. Arends and J. B. Clark. | 40 | 3 50 | | |
| Hybrid Teas—American Beauty, Gruss an Teplitz, Killarney, Mad. Caroline Testout | 35 | 3 00 | | |
| Hardy Climbers and Ramblers. | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| Special—Am. Pillar, Excelsa. | 40 | 3 50 | | |
| Baby Ramblers—Red, Pink and White | 35 | 3 00 | | |
| Special—Baby Dorothy, Baby Tausendschon, Jessie, Erna Teschendorf and Orleans. | 40 | 3 50 | | |
| Rugosa—Rubra, Alba and Hybrids. | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 | |
| Special—C.F. Meyer and Nova Zembla. | 40 | 3 50 | | |
| Moss Roses. | 30 | 2 50 | | |
| Wichuriana. | 25 | 2 00 | | |
| Wichuriana Hybrids. | 30 | 2 50 | | |
| Special—Alberic Barbier. | 40 | 3 50 | | |
| English Sweet Briar. | 25 | 2 00 | | |
| Sweet Briar Hybrids. | 35 | 3 00 | | |
| Mad. Planter, Persian Yellow and Harrison's Yellow. | 35 | 3 00 | | |
| Soleil d'Or. | 40 | 3 50 | | |
| Setigera. | 25 | 2 00 | 17 50 | |
| Tender Everblooming Roses—General assortment, from 4 inch pots. | 25 | 2 00 | | |

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

| | | | | |
|--|----|------|-------|--|
| Achillea—The Pearl, Millefolium Roseum | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 | |
| Boule de Niesse. | 20 | 1 60 | 12 00 | |
| Aethionema Coridifolium. | 15 | 1 20 | | |
| Agrostemma Coronaria (Rose Campion) | 10 | 85 | 7 50 | |
| Anchusa Italica—Dropmore variety. | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 | |
| Androsace Lactiflora. | 20 | 1 80 | 15 00 | |
| Anemone—Japanica (4 varieties). | 10 | 85 | 7 50 | |
| Rosea Superba, Rose d'Autumn and Lady Ardilaun. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 | |
| Anthemis Tinctoria Pallida. | 10 | 85 | 7 50 | |
| Aquilegia (Columbine). | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 | |
| Arabis Alpinus. | 15 | 1 20 | | |
| Armeria (Cushion Pink)—Maritima Splendens, Formosa and Alba. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 | |
| Asclepias Tuberosa. | 10 | 85 | 7 50 | |
| Asfers (Michaelmas Daisies) 9 varieties. | 15 | 1 20 | 8 00 | |
| Mrs. F. W. Raynor. | 25 | 2 00 | | |
| Baptisia Australis (False Indigo). | 10 | 85 | 7 50 | |
| Bocconia Cordata (Plume Poppy). | 10 | 85 | 7 50 | |
| Boltonia Asteroides. | 10 | 85 | 7 50 | |
| Campanulas. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 | |
| Cassia Marilandica. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 | |
| Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora. | 10 | 85 | 7 00 | |
| Shasta Daisies. | 10 | 85 | 7 00 | |
| Delphinium—Chinensis, blue or white, Formosum, Coelestinum. | 10 | 85 | 7 50 | |
| " Gold Medal Hybrids. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 | |
| " Barlowi and King. | 20 | 1 60 | 12 00 | |
| " Belladonna. | 25 | 2 00 | | |

Hardy Perennial Plants—Continued.

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|---------|
| Dianthus Barbatius (Sweet William). | \$0 10 | \$0 85 | \$ 7 00 |
| Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). | 20 | 1 60 | 12 00 |
| Dictamnus Rubra and Alba (Gas Plant) | 10 | 85 | 7 50 |
| Digitalis (Foxglove). | 10 | 85 | 7 50 |
| Erigeron—Coulteri, Grandiflorus Elatior. | 20 | 1 80 | |
| Eryngium Amethystinum (Sea Holly). | 15 | | |
| Euphorbia Corollata (Flowering Spurge). | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Fragaria Indica (Indian Currant). | 15 | 1 20 | |
| Funkia—Fortunei and Sieboldi. | 20 | 1 80 | |
| " Subcordata and Undulata Var. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower). | 10 | 85 | 7 50 |
| Geum Atrosanguineum. | 15 | 1 20 | |
| Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath). | 10 | 85 | 7 50 |
| " fl. pl. | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Hardy Grasses—Eulalia, two varieties. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| " Phalaris (Ribbon Grass). | 10 | 85 | 7 00 |
| Helenium Biglowi. | 15 | 1 20 | |
| Helianthus (Sunflower), 6 varieties. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| " Soleil d'Or. | 20 | 1 80 | |
| " Rigidus. | 10 | 85 | 7 50 |
| Hemerocallis—Flava and Florham. | 20 | 1 60 | 12 00 |
| " Thunbergi. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Hibiscus—Moscheutos and Crimson Eye. | 10 | 85 | 7 00 |
| " Mallow Marvels, mixed. | 20 | 1 80 | |
| " Red. | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Hollyhocks—Assorted colors. | 10 | 85 | 7 50 |
| " Mammoth Fringed. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Hyacinthus Candicans. | 5 | 30 | |
| Hypericum Moserianum. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Iberis Sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft). | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Iris—German. | 10 | 85 | 8 00 |
| " Japan. | 20 | 1 60 | 15 00 |
| Lathyrus (Perennial Pea). | 20 | | |
| Liatris Spicata (Blazing Star). | 15 | 1 20 | |
| Lilies—Album, Longiflorum, Rubra, Umbellatum. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| " Auratum, 1st size. | 20 | 1 60 | 12 00 |
| " Mammoth. | 25 | 2 60 | 20 00 |
| " Pardalimum, Album. | 20 | 1 60 | 12 00 |
| " Tigrinum fl. pl., Tigrinum Splendens. | 10 | 85 | 7 00 |
| Lily of the Valley. | 5 | 30 | 2 25 |
| Lychnis Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). | 10 | 85 | 7 00 |
| " Viscaria fl. pl. (Lamp Flower). | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Lythrum Roseum (Rose Loosestrife). | 15 | 1 20 | |
| Monarda Didyma (Bergamot). | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Myosotis Palustris (Forget-Me-Not). | 10 | 85 | 7 00 |
| Papavers (Hardy Poppies). | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Pandanus Chinensis (Blackberry Lily). | 15 | 1 20 | 8 00 |
| Pentstemon Barbatius Torreyi. | 10 | 85 | 7 00 |
| " Digitalis. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Phlox—Le Mahdi and Ryndstrom. | 20 | 1 60 | 12 00 |
| " Braga, Eiffel Tower, Europa and Geo. A. Strohehn. | 25 | 2 00 | |
| " Assorted varieties, except above. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Phlox Subulata (Moss Pink and Alba). | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Pinks—Hardy Garden, 2 year. | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| " Countess Knuth. | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Platycodon (Balloon Flower). | 10 | 85 | 7 00 |
| Plumbago Larpetae (Leadwort). | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Primula—Veris and Vulgaris. | 15 | 1 20 | |
| Ranunculus Repens fl. pl. (Buttercup). | 15 | 1 20 | |
| Rudbeckia—Golden Glow. | 10 | 85 | 7 00 |
| " Maxima. | 25 | 2 00 | |
| " Purpurea. | 15 | 1 20 | |
| Salvia Greggii. | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Scabiosa Caucasica (Blue Bonnet). | 15 | 1 20 | |
| Sedum—Glaucum, Ibericum, Kamtschatcicum and Lagerri. | 15 | 1 20 | |
| " Spectabilis. | 20 | 1 80 | |
| " Brilliant. | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Statice Latifolia (Sea Lavender). | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Stokesia (Corn Flower Asters). | 15 | 1 20 | 10 00 |
| Tritoma Pfitzeri. | 15 | 1 20 | |
| " Uvaria Grandiflora. | 10 | 85 | |
| Veronica—Longifolia Subsessilis. | 20 | 1 60 | 12 00 |
| Hardy Violets. | 10 | 85 | 7 50 |
| Yucca (Spanish Bayonet), Strong, 3 year. | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |

PEONIES.

| | | | |
|---|------|------|-------|
| Alba Sulphurea, Alex. Dumas, Canariensis, Couronne d'Or, Duchesse de Nemours, Edulis Superba, Festiva Maxima, Hercules, Mad. de Vermeville, Marshall McMahon, Meissonier, Modeste Guerin, Mons. Kreage, Officialis Rosea, Rubra Grandiflora, Tenuifolia fl. pl. | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Augustin d'Hour, Charlemagne, Dorchester, Edouard Andre, Eugene Verdier, Jeanne d'Arc, L'Indispensable, Mad. Lebon, Marie Lemoine, Mary Stuart, Mathilde Roseneck, Model of Perfection, Mont Blanc, M. Bouchariat Aine. | 50 | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| La Tulipe and Mad. de Galhau. | 60 | 5 50 | |
| Albert Crousse, Felix Crousse, Mons. Jules Elie, Richardson's Perfection, Richardson's Rubra Superba. | 75 | 6 50 | |
| Gigantea and Livingstone. | 1 00 | | |
| A splendid assortment, our choice of varieties, or see Catalogue No. 3. | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |



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THE STORRS AND HARRISON CO.
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